ADMINICU

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SCHOOL

CONTAININ

I. *Fundamental Exercises* for young

II. English Examples fitted to the *Synta*
of the Lord Bishop of *Cork's Gramma*
with some *Annotations*.

III. Some necessary *Cautions* to prevent Mistakes which Boys are generally guilty of in making *Latin*.

IV. English for *Latin* Verses.

V. Some Examples of *Themes* in English, with larger *Discourses* on *Subjects*.

VI. And lastly, Three *Indexes*: The First containing all the Words in the *Fundamental Exercises*; The Second, those under the *Syntax*-Rules and *Cautions*; And the Third, those in the *Verses*, with *Latin* for them.

For the Use of St. *Patrick's*-SCHOOL.

——Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti, si non, his utere mecum. Horat.

DUBLIN:
Printed for *J. Foster*, at the Dolphin in *Skinner-Row*. 1694.

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presented to Marsh's Library by J. Drew Esq. May 5th 1890

TO

The Most Reverend Father in God,
NARCISSUS, Lord Arch-Bishop of *Dublin*.

May it please Your Grace,

I Have endeavoured in this small *System* of *Exercises*, to lay a foundation for *Learning*, which the lower it is, will probably be able to sustain the more magnificent structure. To which I have not prefix'd your Lordship's Name, as a defence against either the Critical or the Envious, (if so mean a *subject*, as most will think this, should invite the one, or provoke the other) but I humbly offer it, as a *Pepper-corn*, in acknowledgment of your *Grace*'s benign influence and favour, which I enjoy: not

that a *Dedication* is wanting, but due. No other consideration could have moved me to the *Presumption* of laying such a trifle at your *Lordship's* feet. May it therefore please Your *Grace*, to accept of these *First-fruits* of my labour in this *Station*; and that I may be capable of presenting something more useful, and worthy of Your *Grace's Patronage*, shall be the study and endeavour of,

My Lord,

Your Grace's

Most humble

and

most obedient Servant,

P. Davys.

THE PREFACE,

THat Boys may not only understand, but make Latin, is, or ought to be, the drift and aim of all those that instruct them: tho they are generally better Proficients in the former, because Construing Latin into English is more closely pursued in Schools than Translatiug English into Latin, whereas he that can do this well, can never fail in that. And if they translate English out of the Dictionary, &c. they may not perhaps in seven years have an opportunity of reducing some of the most essential rules of Syntax to practice. This, and the great inconveniences which attend dictating fit English to them every night, and the mighty advantages which I am sensible they will receive by having their Exercises in print, put me upon this necessary work; which will save a great quantity of time which used to be utterly

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loſt; ſo tedious a thing is it to dictate a English *to young beginners, who can of themſelves ſcarce ſpell one ſyllable, and to give them the* Latin *words beſides, which muſt be done, unleſs they be left to a* Dictionary, *who are not capable of diſtinguiſhing* Latin *from* Engliſh; *and conſequently muſt by this means pick up many falſe notions of words, which muſt afterward with trouble be unlearned. But not only ſo much time, (which may now be better employed) but the labour too was in a great meaſure loſt. For young beginners generally write ill, and when they come home, can ſcarce read their* Engliſh, *much leſs the* Latin, *and are more puzzled about the words, than the putting them together, which is a great diſcouragement to them at firſt ſetting out, and daunts many of good parts. Others again omit ſome ſentences, others loſe the whole, or pretend ſo, twice or thrice a week; ſo that by one miſcarriage or other, I cannot get that done in twelve months, which may certainly be accompliſhed in three.*

But a farther advantage by having their Exerciſes in print is, that it will in a great meaſure prevent ill ſpelling, which dictating

mighi

might be the cause of. For it seems strange and unaccountable, that men ingenious, and otherwise learned, should not write their native tongue; and it can be imputed to nothing, but an ill custom when they were at School, writing English fast, being yet raw, and unacquainted with words; and so they contracted a habit, which cannot now be easily shaken off, their pens naturally as it were flowing into those letters, which they have always been used to joyn together. Now if boys transcribe the English constantly with the Latin, *it will be no small help toward their spelling, and prevent an ill use; for the less they write out of their own heads, the better, till their judgments are riper.*

This may suffice to convince all persons of the necessity of a work of this nature. And I have used my utmost endeavor to render this far more perfect & concise, and every way more accommodated to the end for which it is designed, than any of this kind heretofore published.

As to the matter of the Exercises, it is generally, quicquid in buccam venerit, *that was pertinent to the Rule; for I am not so much of their opinion, who imagine that boys by translating* History *or Precepts of Christianity into Latin, will receive any great impressions either from the one or the other, they are too intent on the* Syntax *of a sentence*

tence to mind the sence of it; I deny not, but 'tis possible to make them remember and give an account of what they Translate, but I suspect the conveniency of it; it is well if we can make them learn one thing at once, their apprehensions are generally too weak to attend to more. History *is certainly best inculcated occasionally, as it occurs in* Authors. *And our Church hath furnished us with a* Catechism, *whence Children, if they be diligently instructed in it, may imbibe good* Principles *much more effectually than by translating the best precepts in the world.*

The parts of the Book are such as I supposed useful both for a speedy and perfect foundation. The Fundamental Exercises *contain* Examples *to those* Rules *on which most sentences depend. When* Boys *are* throughpaced *in them, they will easily conquer the* Examples *under the* Syntax-Rules. *Where* Authors *do not constantly agree with a* Rule (*or rather the* Rule *with them*) *I have made an Exception and exemplified it; as also added some* Rules *where they seemed wanting,* viz. *in the* Construction *of the* Infinitive mood, *the* Participles *of the* Future tense, *and the* Gerund in do *in the* Dative case, *&c. Which the* Grammar *takes no notice of. And after every twelve* Rules *I have inserted two* Exercises Recapitulatory *Exemplifying all that is past, and at the end, one Exemplifying the whole* Syntax *and all in so short a compass, that a Boy may go thro' the whole six times in a Year, reading two or three* Rules *daily, and translating one or more of the* Examples *under them.*

The

The number of the Cautions, *which are but few, might have been much greater: but these were opposed to those mistakes which I perceived boys daily guilty of; they will at least be prevented, and other* Anglicisms *more carefully avoided.*

Next, for the better initiating in Poetry, *those who have learned* Prosody, *I have annexed some English of* Adonick (*at the first step to long & short* verse,) *and then of* Hexameter *and* Pentameter. *They are mostly translations, but such as will serve to give boys the humour of* verse, *and shew them to write on a subject.* Poetry *requires a peculiar* Genius, *which very few are happy in; and where that is not, all endeavours turn to little account.* Poëta nascitur, non fit. *However it is the best part of learning, and every* Scholar *is capable of attaining so much of it as may be subservient to the rest, which will be but lame and imperfect without it.*

When Boys have some smattering in verse, *and can write tolerable* Latin, *it is time to Exercise their inventions in writing upon* Subjects. *I have therefore in the last place added some* Themes *in English, and larger* Discourses, *many*

ny of which also are Translations. *So that the may not only see the way of writing on a* subject *but also have the* Original Latin *to get by heart and in the speaking of it, be taught that part o* Rhetoric, *which some have naturally, and few have been instructed in.*

And to compleat all, I have collected three Indexes *of the* Latin *words; the first for the* Fundamental Exercises *by themseves, for the ease of young beginners, for whom nothing can be too plain. The second for the* Examples *under the* Rules *and* Cautions, *in both which, where there is any danger of a mistake, I have set down the* Rule *or* Caution, *and* Example, *where the word is to be used. The third is for the* verses *where likewise in cases of doubt, direction is given to the* Example *and* Verse.

I have given no direction for placing Latin, *there is abundantly enough said of that in our* Grammar, *more would but confound, not improve. Their best* Rule, *who write* Latin *well is* Imitation.

Fundamental Exercises.

Rule 1. *First Concord.*

1. I Do fear, thou dost laugh, he strikes, we cry, ye do call, they answer.
2. I am rubbed, thou art led, he is found, we are hurt, ye are washed, they are touched.
3. A dog did bark, the sheep did bleat, the fire did burn, we favoured, ye fled, horses stumbled.
4. Wine was drunk, men were killed, thou wast beaten, was you tormented?
5. They have blamed, women have spun, ye have climbed, we have despised, hast thou seen?
6. Burdens have been carried, thou hast been bound, the book hath been read, have you been heard?
7. The Sun had shined, Oxes had bellowed, I had vowed, we had understood.
8. Thieves had been taken, ye had been condemned, the man had been killed, I had been baptized.
9. The Ass will bray, lovers will flatter, we shall shake, she shall run.
10. God shall be adored, you will be lamented, we shall be enriced, slaves will be sold.
11. Do thou lament, let him subdue, let us thrust, be ye silent, let boys read.
12. Be thou cover'd, let a sword be drawn, let us be seen, be ye warned, let knaves be hanged.
13. When I go away, if you return, when ye did sweat, untill the horses were saddled.

14. That you may overcome, tho I have been wrong
lest thou be forsaken, be not afraid.
15. If I had seen, O that we had been taught, when t
bell shall ring, when voices shall be heard.
16. The young man leaped, the old man danced, the
ther laughs, the child plays, the bull hath labour
the soldiers had fought, the pig will squeak.
17. The King is crowned, the heifer was killed, the lam
were eaten, the deer hath been hunted, the dogs h
been wearied, the fields will be trodden, the hunti
shall be ended.
18. Will the citizens be oppressed? were the enemies su
du'd. let the commanders direct, let the souldie
fight, the husbands may labour, the wives should care.

Rule 24. *With an Accusative Case.*

19. Truth gets hatred, love hath covered faults, hono
will nourish arts, vertue will deserve praise.
20. Didst thou hear me. shall I leave thee, fear thou Go
honour the King, let us keep religion, defend ye you
country.
21. If ye follow vertue, when ye have embraced Chri
tho ye have loved pleasures, if lawyers plead causes.

Rule 4. *The First & Second Concord together*

22. A beautiful woman pleases, a sweet apple delight
a crooked horn hath sounded, a sharp spur will prid
23. A heavy weight tires a horse, a hard lesson vexes a bo
swelling rivers overflow the banks, evil diseases hau
bodies.
24. An evil tree brings forth evil fruit, many hands w
make light work, good examples instruct teach hab
minds, a great affliction hath taught humble patience.
15. I shall hear pleasant stories, he did wear gay garment
ye will buy good horses, an hungry dog will eat dir
flesh, we have shunned fierce tygers,

26. Wi

26. Will graſſie meadows fatten lean ſheep, haſt thou handled vain trifles, do wiſe Divines underſtand deep myſteries.

27. When an angry Deity did drown the whole world, if men have felt divine judgments, if we ſee armed juſtice, till terrible death ſeizes wicked ſinners.

Rule 71. Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive.

28. A General will march and fight, he provides ſwords and bucklers, and chuſes plain fields.

29. Diligent boys read their books, and write their copies. a painful husbandman ſows ſeed, or reaps corn.

30. Pious women love and eſteem vertue and goodneſs, treacherous Servants will loiter and ſteal goods, a ſtout ſouldier will kill or be killed.

31. A new and ſharp knife cuts meat, and ſometimes my finger, a faithful friend keeps friendſhip, and will not betray his friend.

Rule 26. The Verb Subſtantive, &c.

32. God is a ſpirit, Chriſt is God and man, devils have been angels, cruel wars will be a miſery.

33. Splendid garments are proud ornaments, many books were great impediments, true vertue is the only nobility.

34. When great giants were little infants, If huge oaks have been acorns, a raſh youth may become a diſcreet man.

35. Peace is accounted a happineſs, ſucceſsful wickedneſs is called vertue, beauty ſeems a great ornament, *Cæſar* was ſaluted General.

Rule 54. The latter of two Verbs.

36. All fiſhes love to ſwim, moſt boys deſire to play, briſk ſoldiers prepare to fight and conquer, ſluggiſh aſſes wiſh to lie down rather than go.

37 We

37 We attempted to have slain enemies, the coward r
solved to run away and hide himself, cunning che
study to deceive and betray men.

38. If tender parents desire to see their dear Childre
when gay virgins expect to be loved, and old women
be married.

39. Great hens teach little chickens to scrape every dun
hill, the common people believe ugly Witches to becom
black cats, and Conjurers are said to become wolves.

Rule 11. *The latter of two Substantives.*

40. The sight of a fair picture delights, the fear of t
Lord is the beginning of wisdom, the face of things
changed.

41. The cares of this world have blinded the minds of me
the love of learning is the ornament of a boy, the lo
of treasure *b* may be repaired. *b possum*

42 The soul of a pious man will abhor the base love of cu
sed pleasures and lusts, if the just judgments of God d
always seize on wretched sinners, men would not d
commit so great villanies.

43. The fathers prodigality will be the sons beggery, t
fools tongue may be his neck's halter, the soul's loss
the loss of losses.

Rule 32. *The Dative Case.*

44. Corn grows for man, a goose is carved for gue
sense abounds to thee, a shoo is fitted to a man's fo

45. Pious Magistrates provide prisons for obstinate mal
factors, a rod is prepared for the back of a fool.

46. Filthy gluttons buy delicate dainties for their ungod
bellies, if you will lend your boots and spurs to my f
ther's servant.

Rule 42. *The Ablative Case.*

47. The mind is distracted with cares, the stomach is fed with meats, men overcome dangers by daring and fortitude,

48. Strong lions tear beasts by strength, foxes catch geese by cunning, when the man's throat was cut with a sharp rasor.

49. I struck my brother with a stone; and the Master grew pale with anger, men reap corn for careful farmers with sharp sicles.

50. Tyrants will rejoyce to prepare punishments for innocent subjects by force or fraud; for cruel tyrants are devouring wolves.

Rule 5, 9, 10. *The three Concords together.*

51. The woman is loved, which hath a fair face, the man is blessed, who fears the Lord, Rewards are layed up for him, who keeps God's commandments.

52. The godly father, that instructs his wicked son, hath delivered himself, the rewards that are promised shall be given, if the works, that are required be done.

53. The boy, whom learning delights, will win love, the horse which my father sold, halted, O happy husbandmen who live *b* quietly. *b Lat. quiet.*

54. I have a friend to whom I may commit all secrets, the man is miserable whose fame is lost, Kings are happy whom subjects love and enemies fear.

Rule 36. *Sum put for habeo.*

55. I have a *c* good memory, thou hast a *d* good judgment, he is an eloquent man, that hath plenty of words, *c* *d*

56. The covetous man, who hath much riches, desires to possess more; but the poor man, who hath contentment, is much happier.

Recapitulation.

57. A brave soldier is a kingdom's glory, who resolves purchase honour to himself by his sword, and procu a firm peace for his King and country by his valour whom neither fear nor baseness possesses, his vertue sha have praise

58. The grace of God is man's happiness, which alwa affords true comfort to God's worshippers by its exce lent vertue, the servants of the Lord have th shield of righteousness, they are never forsaken whom the greatest difficulties cannot discourage, ve tue is a *d* very great safeguard. *d See Caution* vii

59. The spring is a pleasant time, when we see beautifu nature, which is renewed by the cherishing beams o the sun, then the trees have fruit, then the flowers ar seen, which the gardens bring forth for the laborious be who gathers not honey for it self, but men.

60. Courage brings victory, which rejoyces the minds of th soldiers, who rejoyce to subdue nations by arms: wa oftentimes is a necessary evil, Captains, who conque their enemies, will have garlands, which the soldier make for the conquerer's head, if you *e* conquer, yo will be crowned.

e Here (and often after Conjunctions) the sign of the futu tense is omitted in English.

Exercises fitted to the Syntax-Rules, with some Annotations.

R. 1. *Verbum Personale, &c. of this enough before.*

R. 2. *Impersonale verò, &c.*

I *a* Have a mind to go abroad, but you *b* may stay for me.

2. I *c* am weary of sitting: you *d* love to walk too.

3. If God *e* please, Physick shall do good: Christians *f* should not neglect humane endeavours, but we *g* ought to remember Providence.

a libet.
b licet.
c tædet.
d juvat.
e placet.
f decet.
g oportet.

R. 3. *Verba Infiniti modi*, &c.

1. I heard that my brother was sick; I am glad that he *h* is recovered.

2. I believe *i* I shall receive a letter, for my father said he *k* would write to me.

3. They say that *Democritus* always laughed, and that *Heraclitus* always wept.

4. I believe I can say my lesson; I know there are nine Muses, and three Graces.

5. He *l* must rise betimes, who *m* would have every one say good things *n* of him.

6. When *Alexander* called to mind *o* he had killed his friend, the soldiers knew he intended to stab himself.

Resolvi potest, &c.

Make the former Examples both ways.

h See Caution the 1st
i See Caution 4.
k See the 2d.
l See Caution the 2d
m Volo.
n de.
o See Caution 4th.

Exer-

R. 4. Adjectivum cum substantivo, &c.

1. The hastening bitch brings forth bl whelps.

2. Evil words corrupt good manners; a evil manners destroy great kingdoms.

3. The untimely death of a loving Husba afflicts the mind of a kind Wife.

4. A tall man killed two sparrows sitti with one stone.

5. The wife beholding the corps of a husba dead, comforts her children weeping.

6. The shortest day hath the longest nig The holiest life may expect the happiest deat

R. 5. Relativum cum Antecedente, &c.

1. O foolish boys, who know not what ye

2. How wise you are, who, when you wi a boy, did the same things!

3. I, who *p* use to go to bed soon, canno up.

p See the Margent to the Example of the first Caution.

Aliquando Relativum, &c.

4. O Villain, who dost wish my death, begat thee! thy kindnesses shall be recomp sed, who hast brought forth and nourished m

5. *q* His alone's exploits ranked *Hercule* mong the gods.

q Sua solius. This Construction, derived from the Greeks to the Latines, is not very imitable in English.

6. Your example living ill, doth more h than my perswasions preaching, can do good

7. My one's luck is better than your tw counsel,

R. 6. Nomen multitudinis singulare.

1. A pack of dogs follow the fox. A wh flock of sheep are destroyed,

2. Th

2. Thou and thy mother, who are temperate, will live long.

3. My father, *a* my sister, *a* you and I who came, were let in.

4. I have found the paper, the pen-knife, and the rule, which had been lost.

5. I have brought both the bird and the egg which I found in the nest.

a Note the conjunction is often understood, expressed by a comma.

R. 7. Aliquando verbum Infinitum, &c,

1. It is brave to dye for *one's* Country, To break *one's* promise, is base,

2. To laugh much, bewrays folly, When I was sick my father was grieved, which shewed that he loves me,

3. Two Brothers love *b* one another, which is *c* very rare, You *d* love to *e* lie long in bed in the morning, which breeds diseases, To sleep much and drink often, are hurtful,

b See Caution 9.
c See 8.
d juvat.
e fovere lectum.

R. 8. Verbum, Adjectivum. &c,

1. All his discourse is cursing. Who but your selves told me?

2. That kingdom, which ye call *Ireland*, hath of late been much spoyled by civil wars.

3. He was born in the Town, which is called *Sulmo*. Those heavenly fires, which men call stars, do shine.

R. 9. Quoties nullus Nominativus, &c.

1. The child is wise, which knows its own father. The wars that are not just, should not be waged. The stone, which you threw, hit me.

2. A religious life causes a quiet mind, which is the greatest happiness.

R. 10. *At si Nominativus.* &c.

a decet. 1. We *a* should raise him up, whom fort hath cast down. I shall never be able to re the courtesies, which you have shewed to

2. The roses, which I pulled to day, sm sweet; the pleasure, which they give, wo be none, if we had them always.

3. The house, whose foundation is not stro will fall, when the wind blows. This was opinion of *Socrates*, than whom none was m wise.

Interrogatives & Indefinites, &c.

4. What a kind of life do we lead? who like it.

The Relative stands for a Substantive.

5. He may be miserable whom all men th happy; but he who is happy, cannot be mi able; because men think him unhappy.

R. 11. *Quum duo Substantiva. &c.*

1. The valiant King of the *Macedons*, w was the Son of *Philip*, coveted the dominion the whole world.

2. The noise of the Trumpet stirs up the W like and Generous Horse, who knows the s of Battel.

3. The masters eye makes the Horse fat. G me the Partridge's wing, and the Woodco thigh.

4. When the steed is stoln, shut the stabl door. The thief hath leapt over the *b* Cit Walls.

b The door of the stable, the Walls of the Ci there are many such Anglicisms without t Genitive sign.

Proin

Proinde hic Genitivus, &c.

5. Mind you Sea-affairs. We cannot gather mountain-fruits in *my* father's garden: where there is a man's head.

Est etiam ubi in Dativum, &c.

6. A staff is both the burden, and support of an old man. *Catalina* was a plague *a* of the Romans; but *Cicero* was a father *a* of his Country.

a Or to

R. 12. *Excipiuntur quæ in eodem casu, &c.*

1. Envy, the rack of the soul, brings forth murder, the destruction of the body.

2. *Minerva*, the daughter of *Jupiter*, the son of *Saturn*, saw *Envy* eating viper's flesh, the food of her vices.

Recapitulation. 1.

1. *Titus* the eleventh Emperour of *Rome*, who took *Jerusalem*, the chief city of *Judæa*, when he saw that the Citizens were slain, and so glorious a City destroyed, scarce forbore weeping; which shewed the gentleness of his mind. He the Conqueror bewailed the enemies *b* he had conquered, which was good-natured. To Exercise cruelty, lessens the renown of a General; but to spare, when he *c* might be cruel, was brave. He was called the delight of man kind.

b see Caution 4th.

c Possum

2. *Jupiter*, and *Juno*, whom *Ops* bare together, where the Children of *Saturn*, who devoured all his males. But *Jupiter*, *Neptune* and *Pluto*, who were preserved by the policy of their mother, escaped. Which when *Titan*, *Saturn's* eldest brother, perceived, he resolved to revenge

were

revenge the wrong. He imprisoned *Saturn* w
his wife, whom *Jupiter* being come to age, w
livered. Who afterwards seized his father's ki
dom, and took his sister *Juno* to wife.

R. 13. *Adjectivum absolutè, &c.*

1. A good man, that imitates the example
Christ, loves all men, and hates unjust things.

2. Wise men laugh at him that admires
own folly, which others despise.

3 Much labour brings more gain: how mu
sweat, so much sweetness.

4. Where there is most wisdom, there is le
quarrelling. What counsel will you take?

R. 14. *Laus & Vituperium, &c.*

1. *Helen* was a Woman of most celebrat
beauty, but of no chastity.

2. He was a boy of a weak body, tho rea
wi.

3. You shall entertain a guest of no great st
mach, but of a pleasant humor.

R 15. *Opus et Usus, &c.*

1. He that teaches boys, hath need of patienc
for all are not of a teachable temper.

2. Thou, who art ignorant, hast need of i
structions; but if thou neglectest, thou wilt ha
need of a rod.

3. I had need of the boots, which you borrow
ed; I will send all things, which you have nee
of.

R. 16. *Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &c.*

1. He that is greedy of much wealth, will b
guilty of many sins: he cannot be innocent i
life, and clear from vice.

2. They

2. They that are sensible of the dangers of Wars, cannot be ignorant of the blessings of Peace.

Adjectiva verbalia in ax, &c.

3 Every field is not able to bear wheat. Fools that are obstinate in their opinion shall not be privy to my design.

R. 17. Nomina Partitiva, &c.

1. Whosoever of men breaks any of God's Commandments, he shall be punished.

2. Which of you knows not, that *James* was the first of the Kings of great Britain?

3. None of the Heathen Gods delivered any of their worshippers. *Cicero* was the most Eloquent of all Orators, and *Virgil* the best of Poets.

4. What one of the Philosophers knew all things? the wisest of them *a* might be mistaken; as the foolishest of men somtime *b* is in the right.

a possum.
b recte sentio.

R. 18. Adjectiva quibus commodum, &c.

1. A Heathen is good to his friend, but a Christian is kind to all men, and hurtful to none.

2. The Scots are bordering on the English, which was always prejudicial to them.

3. Let every one chuse a companion like himself, for the company of those, that are unlike us, will be unpleasant to us.

Quædam ex his, &c.

4. Few men are always like themselves, a wicked man is *c* as unlike God as he is like the Devil.

c see Caution the 5.

Note here, that these Adjectives, aptus, commodus, ineptus, incommodus, habilis, promptus, op-

opportunus, proclivis, pronus, &c. *will rat*
have an accusative case with ad, *of the thing, tho not*
the person, as,

5. The Devil, that enemy of mankind is rea
for mischief; he rejoyces to find a mind incli
able to wickedness. All men are forward
vice.

Communis, alienus, &c.

6. It is common to all young men to love
berty, which is destructive to many.

7. To be drunk is disagreeing to the digni
a decet of a Gentleman, *a* who should be free from vic

R. 19. *Passivè significantia, &c.*

1. Love is a disease to be healed by no herb
Inward wounds of the mind are not curable b
outward medicines.

2. This day is to be remembred by all Scholar
for the birth of a Poet is not to be forgotten b
them.

R. 20. *Comparativa cum, &c.*

1. A discreet man thinks *b* a quiet life is bette
than much riches.

b see Caution 4th.

2. He is worse then a fool, who believes *b* h
is wiser than his teachers.

3. The word of the Lord is pures sweeter al
so than the honey-comb, *c* the more you rea
it, the wiser you will be than others.

c see Caution 8th

R. 21. *Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.*

1. He whose bags are void of money, hath an
house empty of friends, and a coat full of rents.

2. A man rich in good works, tho he be wanting in an estate, shall not be poor in rewards.

Dignus,

Dignus, Indignus, &c.

3. I have hitherto been trusting to your civility, which I am unworthy of, who have been void of honesty.

4. Man is endued with a heavenly mind, which, being taken with evil lusts, is never content with true happiness.

R. 22. *Mei, tui, &c.* and *Meus, tuus, &c.*

1. This is indeed thy Picture; because thou boughtest it; but it is not *a* thy picture, because it is not like thee. *a Picture of thee.*

2. Thy desire of me, is stronger than my desire of thee; thou loveſt me because I am profitable to thee; nor art thou unworthy of my love.

R. 23. *Sui & suus reciproca, &c.*

1. Every man loves his companions, that are like him, and hates those that are hurtful to him.

2. Your father desires if you love him, that you may come to him; I saw his servant my self.

3. God blasts his estate, who despises his parents; he doth not prosper their labours, who neglect their best friends.

Hic ille, & iste.

4. *Phœbus* and *Daphne* were swift, *b* the one with hope, the other with fear. Put away that prater. *b See Caution 9*

Recapitulation 2.

1. Which of you doth not laugh at that man's folly, who despises that honour which the praise of wise men gives; and only desires that he may seem

seem worthy of the applause of the comm people, whose words are more vain than wind. wise man is content with the commendation the good, nor will he do dishonest things, that may gain the friendship of the bad. Man is a livi creature capable of a divine soul, and quick-sight ed in things profitable. It is strange that he shoul be so unmindful of his high extraction, and deba that nature which makes him most like the ima of God. The corrupt nature of man hath need God's grace.

2. Hypocrites commit their sins secretly; me see not their hypocrisie, the most secret of all sins but God sees their wickedness, and will punis them. Nay, his Conscience punishes him, that i guilty to himself of evil; he is not free from pun ishment, *c* tho never so rich in substance. They ar of stubborn minds, who will not hear the alluring promises, nor terrible threats of the Gospel, no a pricking Conscience, all which call them *d* to a happiness unspeakable, and to be desired by all *e* as being worthy of our greatest care and industry; but run headlong, just like beasts of no understanding, into a destruction of endless continuance, the just reward of their perverse folly.

c See Caution the 5th.

d See the annotation to rule 32.

e quippe qui.

R. 24. Verba transitiva, &c.

1. A good Conscience affords true comfort, lose not that jewel, which you have once gotten.

2. He sells his liberty, who accepts a kindness, which he cannot requite.

3. The angry man breaths out revenge, and thirsts after the destruction of those *f* that hurt him.

f See Caution 11th.

R. 25.

R. 25. Quinetiam quælibet, &c.

1. Wicked men think that good men live a ad life, but they themselves are mad of a merry madness.

2. He's of such behaviour, that nobody knows his humor. He runs an ill race, who posts to hell.

3. He sleeps a long sleep, that never wakens. He died a sudden death.

R. 26. Passivis additur, &c.

1. He, that is of an honest heart, will be beloved of good men; but he is worse than the pestilence, who, when he speaks smooth words, thinks evil: he will be scorned even by fools.

Passivè etiam significantibus, &c.

2. The hearts of men are full of deceit, which are throughly known only by God, by whom the most hidden things are laid open.

Quorum Participia, &c.

3. *Narcissus* a fair boy, beloved by many Nymphs, *a* fell in love with his own image, seen by him in a clear fountain, and so pined away. 'Tis reported that some one of them being slighted by him, wished this to the coy youth.

a Lat. *Was taken with the love of his, &c.*

R. 27. Verba Substantiva, &c.

1. A Conscience wounded is a burthen unsupportable,

2. My brother was made a Christian to day, and called *John*, as yet he is an infant, nevertheless from this time he is accounted a member of Christ, and Son of God.

3. I know that many men seem Saints, who are really Devils; and that Vice is often called Vertue.

Dicimus tamen, &c.

4. Nature hath granted to all to be happy; b then it is expedient for us to be good.

Sic et Verba motus gestusque.

5. He that sits Judge, should be of a sound u derstanding, and impartial judgment.

R. 28. *Verba æstimandi, &c.*

a See Caution the 4th.

1. It is not fit, *a* that you should value me nothing, who have always very much esteem you.

2. Fair women matter not vertue a dodk who prize their beauty greatly; to whom t small-pox is more terrible than all diseases.

b Indico 1.

3. He *b* valued the horse at twenty two pie of gold, which was of no worth.

Singularia sunt ista, &c.

c Oportet.
d See Caution the 8th.
e Consulo facio 3.

4. If any of our friends reprove us, we *c* oug to esteem him *d* the more, and *e* take his admon tions in good part,

R. 29. *Verba accusandi, damnandi, &c.*

1. The master tells the servant of his duty, a condemns him of prodigality; the servant accus his master of covetousness.

2. He accuses me of lying, that he may be di charged of stealing; but he cannot clear him self of those crimes, which he is condemned of b the master.

N. B. uterq; nullus, alter, neuter, alius, amb and *such like, and Adjectives put Substantively, a put only in the Ablative case after these Verbs.*

R. 30. *Sum Genitivum postulat, &c.*

1. This is my brother's knife, tho you found i

It is the part of him that finds any thing, to enquire for the owner.

2. The earth is the Lord's, and 'tis the duty of all men to serve him, who made all things, and whose all things are.

3. 'Tis no one's place to reprove others, but theirs's that are unblameable themselves.

This Genitive may be made by an Adjective Possessive. e. g.

4. It is the property of a man to be angry, but 'tis the part of a father to love his own offspring: and 'tis your business to dispatch your fathers command.

R. 31. Satago, misereor, &c.

1. The Gentleman is busy about his pleasures, and never pities the labouring husbandman.

Sic etalia, &c.

2. I am in suspense of mind, what course I shall take.

a At misereor. miserescо etiam dativo.

a This construction of misereor & miserescо is disapproved by *Vossius*, tho used by *Seneca* and *Boetius.*

R. 32. Omnia verba b acquisitivè, &c.

1. He is of a low and ignoble spirit, that lives only for himself, we are not born for our selves.

2. The wicked lays snares for him, who is more righteous than he; but God cares for his servants, and preserves to them their life: everlasting happiness is laid up for them by him.

b This Rule holds not after verbs that betoken motion, or readiness, exhorting, provoking, inclining, calling, belonging, &c. where ad *is always Latin for* to, *e. g.*

3. Sinners are allured to eternal joys by G[illegible] who calls them to repentance, and hath p[illegible] pared for the penitent all things that belong [illegible] happiness.

d Note lædo & oppugno *govern an Accusative.*

R. 33. *d Huc pertinent verba, &c.*

1. Earthly happiness for the most part pre[illegible] dices men, which is thought to advantage the[illegible] for as it gives them present pleasure, so it oft[illegible] takes from them the joys of heaven; and t[illegible] happiest condition, if it be compared to th[illegible] is miserable, *e* and not worthy of our desire.

e nec.

2. I owe him money, which I promised hi[illegible] 'tis the part of justice to pay every one his ow[illegible] he told me he would trust me no more; he w[illegible] then angry with me, and threatned me wi[illegible] imprisonment.

3. If you would be tender of your health, fo[illegible] bear excessive labours, neither give your self ov[illegible] to anger or sorrow, obey not your own inc[illegible] nation, but resist evil lusts.

R. 34. *Sum cum compositis, &c.*

1. Piety is an ornament to every man, n[illegible] thing is wanting to him, that is endued with i[illegible]

f interfum

I *f* was not at Prayers.

R. 35. *Dativum postulant, &c.*

1. Cruel masters lay heavy burdens upon the[illegible] slaves, whose ease they *g* esteem less than the[illegible] own gain.

g posthabeo.

2. The sun shines upon the evil and upon th[illegible] good but the just prefer the light of God's coun[illegible] tenance before the enlightner of the day.

But prævenio, præcedo, præcurro, præverto, prævertor & anteverto *govern an accusative case.*

3. You said, *h* you would prevent my design[illegible] but your tongue runs before your wit.

h see Cau 2d & 4th.

R. 36.

R. 36. Est pro habeo, &c.

1. Vertue hath its reward; tho they who *a* have most money, have more reverence *b* among men. But the poor in spirit shall have the Kingdom of heaven.

a suppetit *which hath the same construction with* est. *b* apud.

R. 37. Sum cum multis alijs, &c.

1. *Juno* required, that the mistress of *Jupiter* whom he had changed into a heiser, might be given her for a present; which was a trouble to her husband.

2. Pleasure is accounted a happiness to him, whose mind unworthy things satisfie; but earthly things are a burthen to the soul of the wise.

R. 38. Utor, fungor, fruor, &c.

1. He that useth flattery, abuses his friends.

2. It is a sign of envy to rejoyce at other men's misfortunes; he will never enjoy a quiet mind, to whom the happiness of another is a trouble; he doth not discharge the duty of a Christian, nor will ~~he be thought~~ godthinks him worthy of the kingdom of heaven.

Recapitulation. 3.

1. *Mars* the God of War, and son of *Juno* without a father, used one *Alectryon* a young man so familiarly, that he set him *c* to keep the door, while he enjoyed the company of *Venus*. But once when he was fast asleep, the sun rising discovered the adultery, which he told *Vulcan* of; who *d* did the part of an injured husband, tho not of a wise *one*, for he had Iron nets, which he cast about them, and shewed them to all the Gods and Goddesses: and so that which was first

c Las. *as* door-keeper.

d ~~forger~~ fungor.

a

a trouble to him, became afterwards a disgrace. *Venus* was of an excellent beauty, but *Vulcan* of an ugly body. She esteemed her chastity little, and he mattered his reputation less: he rejoyced at the revenge, which he preferred before either.

2. Kindly to warn one of an ingenuous mind of his faults, reduceth him to obedience; but he who when he is accused of most heinous crimes by an indulgent father, is *a* so far from clearing himself of them, that he goes on to do those things, which his father hath forbidden him, is worthy of hatred, whom no body will pity. Stubbornness hath need of stripes. A son endued with a good temper, knows that it is his part to obey his father's commands; with whose government he is content, and being always mindful of his duty, he is a staff to his old age. It is the duty of children not to provoke their parents to anger; and he that neglects his own offspring, is more barbarous than the wild beasts.

a see Caution 12.

R. 39. Reminiscor, obliviscor, &c.

1. It is the property of a good man to remember kindnesses and forget injuries.

2. It is unbecoming, when you do a kindness to another, to make mention of his unkindness *b* to you.

b ergs.

Memini to make mention *is often construed with* de *and an Ablative case.*

R. 40. Verba abundandi, &c.

1. A man, who *c* wants wit, often abounds with words. Fill your self with learning, no body was ever loaden with that burthen.

c egeo.

2. A covetous man will rather rob a poor man of his money, than ease him of his burthen; he never

never pities him that is deprived of his goods, because he *d* wants charity. *d Careo.*

Sic & Potior.

3. If *e* I might gain the whole world, *f* what were I the better, if I *g* wanted peace of conscience, without which no man can obtain the love of God? *e Licet. f Lat. What would it profit me? g careo.*

R. 41. *Verba rogandi, docendi. &c.*

1. Prefer him, that teaches you heavenly things, before him, by whom you are taught earthly things.

2. Ask not a friend thanks, if you are asked a kindness by him: neither reject those things which you are advised by him,

3. He that conceals his faults from men, and puts over his crimes a covering of lies; displeases God, from whom his wickedness cannot be concealed.

Hæc tamen pleraq; &c.

4. I am *h* more beholding to him, that presents me a good estate, than to him that *i* sends me a great deal of greeting. *h Plus i Impertio.*

5. Rather put on a poor naked beggar, your own whole garment, than uncloath him of his tattered rags. This Religion demands of you.

R. 42. *Ablativus Significans, &c.*

1. He that walks friendly with his friend, and yet suddenly stabs him with a dagger, is like the *Syrens*, who by sweet musick allure men to destruction.

2. A wicked woman intices a silly youth with flattering words, who, relying upon hopes of pleasure, goes with her; but his flesh and his liver will be consumed with a hidden fire; and he shall be tormented with her, with most sharp tortures.

3. I

3. I drink Claret with no pleasure, with which some will be filled, till thro' drunkenness they rage, he treats his friend with too much kindness that makes him drunk.

4. A man of true courage is not moved at the report of war, which he undertakes upon just reason, for the sake of his liberty, and love of his country.

5. He that is ugly in body, and contemptible for his outward shape, may be beautiful in miud, and honourable for his inward endowments.

R. 43. Quibuslibet Verbis, &c.

1. This book is worth five groats, yet the bookseller sould it me for thirteen pence, and told me that it stood him in a shilling.

Excipiuntur bi Genitivi. &c.

2. How much soever I bought *it* for I will sell *it* for more, tho' it be not worth so much.

3. Honour and Conscience are Jewels, which cannot be sold for so much, *a* as they are worth.

a See Caution the 5th.

Valeo etiam interdum, &c.

4. I bought this hat for a guiny, which is worth three and twenty shillings.

R. 44. Magnitudinis vel spatij, &c.

1. The walls of *Babylon* a City of *Chaldea* were two hundred foot high, and some write that they were three hundred foot thick: It was many miles distant from *Ferusalem*.

R. 45. Quæ Significent partem, &c.

1. Well said the Pitmire to the Grashopper, i

you

you did sing in Summer, dance in Winter, it is fit that he, who refuses to work in his youth, should perish with hunger in old age.

2. He, that designs to take his journey *a* at six of the clock, *b* must rise at *c* four; the opportunity, which may be offered to you this moment, may be wanting the next.

a Lat. at the sixth hour.
b See Caution the 2d.
c at the fourth.

R. 46. Quæ autem durationem, &c.

1. My father hath been in town three days, but he had been absent three months; I should be glad to enjoy his presence for twenty years.

R. 47. Nomen proprium loci, &c.

1. What should he do at *Cambridge*, who cannot understand the sense of an Author, after he hath gone to School seven years in *London* in *England*?

R. 48. Verum si proprium loci, &c.

1. *Cicero* studied many years at *Athens*. *Horace* lived sometimes at *Tibur*, sometimes at *Rome*.

2. The Oracle of *Apollo* was given at *Delphos*, which was in *Phocis*.

R. 49. Verbis aut participijs, &c.

1. They that will study Physick, are often sent to *Holland*, to *Leyden*. Many go to *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

R. 50. Verbis itidem, et participiis, &c.

1. The *Romans* returned from *Athens* more learned than when they departed from *Rome*; but now many come back from the University more unlearned than when they were first entred.

R. 51. Rus et Domus, &c.

1. I have stayed in the Countrey this week

past, being pleased with the good cheer; no is better entertained at his own house.

2. Some men spend their time in war, and tain their life by the death of others; they lie the ground, which is not healthful for the bod

R. 52. Quibuslibet ferè vocibus, &c.

1. *a* If the sky do fall, we shall catch larks.

2. Commit your self to God, who being yo keeper, you shall not fall.

3. It being heard, that the king was returne *b* while the bells rung, the people shouted for j

4. When *Saturn* reigned in the Golden a the earth brought forth Corn of its own accor

5. *c* Having known your mind, I shall look your affairs, as if they were my own, even yo self being absent.

a Lat. the sky falling; such English is rarely to be found in an approved Writer, and therefore I seldom use it.

b The bells ringing.

c Lat. your mind being known.

R. 53. Ad Questionem quoties, &c.

1. *Quest.* When did you return from the cou try? *Answ.* Last week.

2. *Quest.* Who subdued the greatest part of t world in twelve years? *Ans.* *Alexander* King the *Macedons*.

3. *Qu.* Malice accusing, who can be Innocent *An.* No body.

4. *Qu.* Were you condemned of murder, cleared?

An. Cleared.

d See Caution the 5th.

e See Caution the 4th.

f See the 1st.

Recapitulation 4.

1. The little Ant of great Industry, is a pa tern to the Sluggard, *d* as well as unto the u satiable Miser, who draws with her mouth whatever she can to the heap *e* she *f* is makin in Summer, not being heedless of the Winte to come; which approaching, she neve creep

keeps out, and wisely useth the things before gotten by daily labour. The covetous man hugs himself at home, *a* having seen his money, tho' the people hiss him abroad. He spares his bags, heaped up on every side, *b* as sacred, not unlike *Tantalus* catching at the apples, which bob at his lips, whose sight only he enjoys. Besides he watches days and nights half dead with fear, least thieves should deprive him of those goods, which it were better to want. Every man lacks so much, *c* as he hath need of; but to abound with wealth is often *c* as troublesome, as to be pinched with want.

a *see Caution the 2d.*
b *tanquam*
c *see Caution the 5th.*

2. 'Tis to be wondred what should be the reason, that no man is content with the lot, which Providence hath given him. The soldier wasted with age, and *d* having his limbs broken with hardship, saith, the merchant is happy; who, when the winds toss his vessel, thinks war far better than *e* going to Sea; for when they engage, in a moment of time they obtain a noble death, or a glorious victory. The Husbandman is commended by him that is skilful in the law, when the Client knocks at the door, a little before cock-crow. Whereas he who *f* is manuring his father's lands with is own oxen at home, being summoned from the Countrey *g* to town, cryes, the Citizens are the only happy men. Now if any of the Gods should hearken to their prayers, and consent to them, they would not, *h* tho' they might be happy.

d *see Caution the 2d.*
e *Navigatio.*
f *see Caution the 1st.*
g in
h atqui

R. 54. Quibusdam tum verbis, &c.

1. Many *i* would fain die the death of the righteous, who are not willing to live their life.

2. Many ambitiously seek for a command, who know not *k* *how* to order an Army.

i *Vehementer volo.*

k *Not only* how *but* for *also is often redundant before the Infinitive*

3. The boy, that dares disobey his Master, unworthy *a* to be beloved of his Parents.

4. He is not fit *a* to enjoy riches, who doth not use them; he is not worthy *a* to live, who denies himself the comforts of life thro' covetousness.

a These Infinitives may be made by qui *& the subjunctive mood, & best so.*

Note here, that if the English of the Infinitive mood come after any of the signs of a verb passive it is to be made by the Participle of the Future tense in its own voice, e. g.

5. My brother is to go to the Countrey on Saturday, but before he departs, I am to write three letters, which are to be sent by him to *Cambridge*, where they are to be on Monday.

Except a Duty to be signified, as.

6. *b* Masters are to take care, that boys neglect not their studies. *c* You are to do this.

b 'Tis the duty of masters.
c 'Tis your part.
d see Caution the 8th.

Adhibentur etiam, &c.

7. Learning is to be got by *d* very great pains; to study is to be wise.

Somtimes the Infinitive active is to be made by the Participle of the Future tense Passive, when it can be changed into the English of the Infinitive passive. e. g.

8 *Tantalus* dressed and served up his son *Pelops* to the Gods to eat. *Rhea* delivered little *Jupiter* to the *Curetes* to bring up, and *Juno Io* to *Argus* to keep.

Somtimes the Infinitive passive is to be made by ut & the subjunctive mood.

R. 55. Gerundia in di, &c.

1. A [illegible] are to receive a Letter from me poi[illegible] you, but I had no opportunity of writing; [illegible] you have begged this so earnestly of me, that I have no power to refuse. And so let there be an end of asking.

2. Every man is desirous to live, tho' he be sure to die; *a* he is always inventing methods to keep off death. *a see Caution the 1st.*

These substantives, studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, necessitas, fastidium, facultas, genus, copia, ars, ratio, &c. *govern a Gerund in di, if the Infinitive mood depend upon them.*

R. 56 Gerundia in do &c.

1. By often doing well, the vertues of the mind are to be encreased, let nothing then discourage you from following vertue; you will have great rewards for keeping Gods Commands.

2. He that is accused thinks of defending himself. All things are overcome by labouring, be not weary with studying.

N.B. *The Gerund in* do *is sometimes in the Dative Case. e. g.*

3. Nature hath given you strength fit for working, but lay not on your self a burden which you *a* are not *able* to bear.

4. He gives his mind wholly to scraping money together, yet he ows *b* more than his neck is worth, and if he sell *c* all he has, he will not be *able* for paying.

a Lat. are not for bearing.

b Plusquam animam.

c res omnes.

R. 57. Gerundia in dum, &c.

1. I have sent for you, to advise you a few things, *d* at eating use temperance: before judging

d inter.

e Ob. ing hear both sides: take not a bribe *e* for condemning the innocent: be slow to speak; carefull to contrive: never boast that you have wit to invent a lie.

2. They say, that *Menippus* the *Cynick* Philopher, *f* having lost his money, sought a rope to hang himself.

f see Caution the 2d

Vertuntur Sæpè Gerundia, &c.

3. A desire of drinking beer, is increased by eating flesh.

4. A Physician is useful for healing diseases, and a Surgeon for curing wounds.

5. A good man takes more pleasure from relieving poor men, than an evil man doth from oppressing them. The hope of having a reward stirs men up to do good works.

R. 58. Prius Supinum, &c.

1. He that lays out his time in handling trifles, is like the Merchant, that went a long voyage to fetch ashes from mount *Ætna*, which being exposed to the winds he lost *g* in returning.

2. I go to serve the *Grecian* Ladies, who came to see the Souldiers sent to view the Castle.

3. Boys are sent to school to read Books, or else to be beaten, some truant and go a *h* hawking and a hunting.

4. *Pluto* the God of hell came up to the *i* earth, *k* to ravish *Proserpina*.

g inter
h to hawk, to hunt.
i Superi, orum.
k This may be expressed in Lat. 5 or 6 ways so may the second Example to the foregoing Rule.

R. 59. Posterius Supinum, &c.

1. A fool may ask a wise man many things hard to be answered.

2. Whatsover is foul to be done, is also filthy to be spoken.

R. 60. Verbum Impersonale, &c.

1 It misbecomes men to scold woman-like, and to fight is the part of a beast. It is hotly disputed by the Philosophers, so that *a* it is not safe believing them.

2. Man *b* is mischieved more by none, than by himself.

R. 61. Hæc tria Impersonalia, &c.

1. It concerns the King to cherish his *people*, and it belongs to us and all good Subjects to obey him; but if he do amiss, whom doth it concern? what is that to you?

Of est *for* interest *I never met an example, nor can I give one, without confounding this rule with* Sum Genitivum Postulat, *unless it be in the Ablative Feminines, which yet would want an author; the Nomnative* Neuter *being rather used in this case.*

R. 62. In Dativum feruntur, &c.

1. A step-mother rarely agrees with step-sons, who are *c* ill dealt with by her. If my wife happen to die before me, I am *d* determined not to marry again, unless she leave me childless.

These Impersonals, Accidit, certum est, contingit, constat, confert, competit, conducit, convenit, placet, displicet, dolet, expedit, evenit, liquet, libet, licet, patet, stat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit, sufficit, vacat *for* otium est *have a Dative.*

His vero attinet, &c.

2. It belongs to men of little wisdom to be silent, as for me I will restrain my tongue with the bridle of reason.

R. 63. Hisce Impersonalibus, &c.

1. I pity idle boys, and am grieved at their negligence, and the time will come, when they will repent of their madness, and all men will be ashamed of their ignorance.

a Lat. It is not safely believed.

b Malefit. Imp.

c Malefit Imp.

d certum est

R. 64. Verbum impersonale, &c.

1. *Men* go into the bowels of the earth to di up wealth, yet they live *a* very niggardly.

2. Some believe there is no Devil, but *b* the are told so by the Devil himself.

3. *Qus.* What are you doing; *Ans. Drinking* Why do you not all lament, the King being dea

N. B. *When the English of* cæpi, incipio, desino debeo, solco, or possum, *comes before a verb in personal, they become impersonals, and then the wor that seems to be the Nomnative case must be such case a the infinitive impersonal requires. e. g.*

4. Covetous men *c* used to be weary of cost A Priest ought to be ashamed of ignorance. A Good man never ceaseth to be grieved at his sins tho' *d* there can be no resisting all temptations.

R. 65. Participia regunt casus, &c.

1. Vertue to be preferred before the purest gold, is valued at a low rate; vertuous men despised of many, enjoying inward peace, *e* pity great men, who abounding with wealth, are yet miserable, *f* in as much as they want the chief happiness of man.

R. 66. Participiorum voces cum g fiunt, &c.

1. Tho' I have always been the greatest lover of Musick, yet I could never become skilled in the art of singing.

a See Caution the 8th.
b Lat. It is told them so.
c See the Margent to the exple of the first Caution.
d Lat. it cannot be resisted against.
e Miserer imp.
f Quippe qui.
g A participle is made a noun when it forms all the degrees of comparison, or when it is compounded with a preposition which the verb it comes from cannot be compounded with; or, especially, *when it hath no express difference of time, as* laudatus homo, *i. e,* laudabilis.

R. 67.

R. 67. Exosus perosus, &c.

1. Idle boys for the most part *a* hate their teachers, and to return like forlike, masters are weary of such scholars.

a exosus sum.

2. King-killers are hated of God and all good men.

Natus, prognatus, &c.

3. You are *b* as like him in behaviour, as if you had been hatched out of the same egg *c* with him.

b see Caution 5th
c see Caution 7th

4. *Ajax* thought it a disgrace to him, that *Vlysses d* descended of *Sisyphus*'s race, should be compared to him.

d Ortus

Recapitulation. 5.

1. 'Tis strange to be told, that men when they are *e* to consider about chusing a way of living do not look to their own advantage better, than that by committing all wickedness they should go to make themselves away, and run headlong to destruction. They invent wicked practices to gratifie their *f* sensual minds, with which being delighted, they become wholly forgetful of the eternal torments which are to be suffered by all sinners. They are obstinate in offending, whom you can move neither by threats nor promises, you may *g* as soon make a stone feel. But, death approaching, the soul, which *h* never before believed Gods word, sees future things with the greatest clearness, at which sight she is amazed, as if stabbed with an unexpected dart. Then *i* when the Conscience accuses, the man begins to repent of his sins; then (commonly too late) he condemns himself of folly, hell being seen, which God threatned him with, and which he is quickly to feel. At that season, he who has been of a debauched conversation, and

e dispicio. 3.
f Lat. addicted to the pleasures of the senses.
g Lat. by the same labour.
h Nunc primum. *putting the verb in the present tense.*
i Conscience. accusing.

lived several years in a wicked course and extr
a facio. vagancy, *a* esteems one moment more, than h
had esteemed whole ages before. He begs of G
space to repent, and an opportunity to amend h
life; after he has abused the divine patience, h
is desirous to return. Now he will be trusting t
God's mercy, which he hath need of, and of whi
he is no way worthy. If every one would b
b perpendo. 3. taught wisdom in time by *b* considering the
things, *men* would not thus sin and be mad.

2. This life is as it were *c* a place divided int
c bivium two ways, like *Pythagoras*'s letter Y broad on th
left-hand track, narrow on the right, that belong
to vice, this to vertue. Young men are to tak
care at the first setting out, that by leaving th
left-hand, which is of a fair entrance, but an ugl
and steep end, they turn from vice. Let the
enter on the right, tho' thorny; no way is un
passable to vertue, by following which they wi
be led to the highest top of honour. To under
d ratio. go straits, is the *d* truedway to come to state
things. You will go safest in the middle, to kee
which, it concerns all men to tame their wil
passions by reason, and curb them with the rein
of wisdom; nor yet to be of an Ass-like sluggish-
ness, for by constantly going on *men* will arrive a
glory. He is the basest of slaves who serves him-
self, whom wise men will never think worthy o
praise; he will be esteemed as nothing by them,
e see Caution the 5th. tho' sprung of *e* never so noble parentage. It i
not fit, that he should command others who can-
not command himself. *Xerxes* being angry with
the Sea whipt it, and threw fetters into it, which
was a token of the utmost folly.

R. 68. *Quædam adverbia loci, &c.*

1. Men are come to such a pass of folly, that
every

every man thinks he hath wisdom enough, tho little piety. Where in the world is he to be found, that prefers vertue before riches?

Quibus addendum est, Instar.

2. The King hath built a house as big as a town. *Tully* was as good as all the Orators.

R. 69. En & Ecce, &c.

1. Behold the love of God towards sinners, who forgives them the greatest offences! Lo, the adamantine hardness of mens hearts, who lose their souls to win a gilded nothing!

Exprobandi, &c.

2. See the ungrateful man! he seeks my death, who saved his life.

R. 70. Adverbia derivata, &c.

1. To be a Christian, is to live like Christ. He lives unprofitably to himself, who does ill to others, he acts the most foolishly of all men.

R. 71. Conjunctiones copulativæ, &c.

1. The works of *Virgil* and *Ovid* are much beloved, and read of all men.

2. Gold is more weighty, solid and precious than any other mettal. I have a mind to nothing else *a* but that.

3. Time is to be spared *b* as well as redeemed.

R. 72. Ut nisi significat, &c.

1. I have brought my son to you, that you may teach him, but I am afraid *c* he is of so dull a wit, that he will never learn. I know not whether he *d* can read.

a See Caution the 6th.
b See the 5th.
c Nè *is to be put in here in the Latin.*
d Lat. knows letters.

Nè prohibendi, &c.

2. Play not when you *e* should study; Let him not live who will not work.

e See Caution the 2d.

R. 73. Conjunctiones conditionales, &c.

1. He is a fool *f* for believing you, tho you speak truth, *g* foramuch as you have been long customed to lies.

f See Caution the 10th.

g Quippè qui, or ut qui, or cum tu.

R. 74. Ex Præpositionibus 30, &c.

R. 75. Duodecim ablativis.

I see no great occasion for exemplifying these, their construction is best, (if not only to be) gotten by use.

R. 76. Reliquæ sub varia, &c.

In

1. Old age creeps upon us *h* every hour, but death never comes into any ones mind; after which, the bodies of finest beauty shall turn into dust.

h In horar.

2. So great is my love towards thee, that I never cease *i* admonishing thee that thou treadest not the paths, that lead to destruction; yet thou art always desirous to do something against me, and forsakest me in adversity.

i Lat. to admonish,

R. 77. Præpositio subaudita, &c.

Boys have no great occasion for this rule in translating Latin into English, and therefore I spare them the trouble of examples.

R. 78. Præpositio in compositione, &c.

1. It is ill *k* for a King to thrust a subject out of his house; but 'tis worse for a subject to turn a King out of his Kingdom; and worst of all to cut off his head from his shoulders.

k See Caution the 10th.

Reci-

Recapitulation 6.

1. He, that behaves himself most warily of all men, and lives more watchfully than others, yet may do something, which being known, he shall be deprived of his *l* good name by those, to whom a little money is more than all things else. He that is void of knavery, hath sometimes need of art in managing his affairs. He may have honesty enough, that has little discretion; but a really wise man resembles the Dove for innocence, tho he be not unlike the Serpent for caution. If he trusts his secrets to him, by whom he hath already been once deceived, he tells *m* all the world, that he has lost his reason. By mistrusting every one, it will come to pass, that he will leave none the power to injure him mightily, and so distrust will be a defence to him, and instead of a shield. The world is come to that height of wickedness, that there is no real friendship; and he is hard to be found, who prefers the advantage of his friend before his own, or his duty *n* to God, before his gain: but he that scorns his friend being to undergo misfortunes, is unworthy *o* to be called a friend.

l Honesta fama, bona existimatio.

m Lat. all men.

n Erga.

o See the margent

2. All die not in the same age; some go out of the world in their youth, others reach to old age: none is sure to live another year, yet none is content to die this year. Of all men, none is happier than he that is prepared *p* for to die; whosoever is taken out of this world into heaven cannot have changed life for death too soon. God knows the most convenient season to take his *servants* out of their miseries. The blessed Angels, swift Spirits, and of purest Sanctity, who are always ready to do the commands of God shall carry the souls of dying saints to eternal blessedness, in which they shall continue happy for ever.

54th Rule

p See the 2d Example to the 54th Rule

But

But wo to those, that resist Almighty God; wo to all, who have displeased him, to please themselves. For the last day shall come, which shall raise up the dead with the sound of the trumpet, and summon the quick with them to the judgment-seat of Jesus Christ appearing in the clouds, to give an account of all things done in the body. When the Godly shall enter into life eternal, about to enjoy endless pleasure, and to be free from all troubles. But the wicked shall be thrust down into hell, with all *q* those that forget God, to be there tormented with the Devils with everlasting torments. Then shall sinners, who in this life despised serious things, and to whom Religion was a laughing-stock, cry out, alas our folly! O ignorance and madness! oh the dismal effects of unbelief, and a wicked life.

q See Caution the 11th.

The end of the Examples to the *Syntax*-rules.

Necessary Cautions.

To prevent the mistakes, I have generally observed boys guilty of, In making Latin.

Caution I.

Arm, are, art, is, was, &c.

If any of the signs passive come before a verb neuter, which signifies to do in the present tense, remember that such verbs signify passively in the preter and preterpluperfect tense, as I am come, *veni*, they are fallen, *ceciderunt*, I was come, *veneram*.

Also the sign of a verb passive coming before the participle of the present tense (as he is reading) *is a Græcism, not imitable in Latin, but to be made in the*

the active voice in that tense whose sign it has in the Passive, as legit.

Example.

Let him, who is *a* used to forget those things, which he is desirous to remember, use helps to strengthen his memory, or *b* use greater diligence, when he is reading. If he has a mind that his memory should grow stronger, he will be studying, when others are *c* keeping holy-day. When things are once gone out of the mind, it is not the same thing, as if they were lost, tho' there be need of fresh reading to recall them.

a Soleo. *which is always Latin to use, if a verb follow.*
b adhibeo.
c ferias ago.

Caution. 2.

Must, may, can, might, should, would, could, ought. Having.

Must *is to be made by the Participle of the future in* dus *of the following verb, put impersonally with the verb* est, *the word that seems to be the Nominative case being turned into the Dative; as,* I must run, mihi currendum est. *But if the verb have an Accusative case after it, that must be the Nominative case to the verb, as* I must buy bread, mihi emendus est panis. *It may also be made by d* oportet *and the subjunctive mood, as* curram oportet, panem emam oportet, *where there is an* Elleipsis *of* ut.

d or necesse est.

Example.

1. The Soldier must fight, whose mind is inflamed, with a desire to conquer the enemy; courage must procure the victory, which *e* his heart wishes for, so they must strive with their utmost might, who are desirous to learn, they must *f* conquer difficulties by study and labour.

e animus
f Supero

The other signs above mentioned are not signs of the Potential mood, (unless after conjunctions sometimes)

times) but are best made by distinct verbs, Possum, debeo, licet, decet, oportet, &c. *especially if there be any* Emphasis *in them.*

Note also that would and should *are often signs of the future tense Infinitive after* that. *And that* will and will not *are often made by* Volo and Nolo.

d which may be also made by fore or futurum esse *with* ut *and a subjunctive mood.*

Having *(which is exactly answered by the participle of the preter tense of a verb Deponent, for want of more such participles answering the Greek* Aorist, *before another verb) is to be made by* cùm *and the subjunctive mood preterperfect tense (if the thing be now doing, or to be done hereafter) or by the preterpluperfect tense. (if the thing be past.) And if there be a casual word after the verb, it may be made by the participle of the preter tense passive put absolutely.*

Example.

2. Boys may play having obtained leave, if they could leave of, having begun. They would rejoyce if they could play whole days. They ought to obey their parents, which is pleasing to God, whom all should study to please. If they might live their own way, I am certain *e* they would soon be ruined: yet they are seldom content with the most favourable Government. Their unripe reason is like *Phaeton's* pride, who having desired to drive his fathers horses, which he could not govern, and having got up into the Chariot, would not refrain from the attempt, tho' foretold that he should perish.

e see Caution the 4th.

Caution. 3.

Future in rus.

Concerning the Participle of the Future in rus, *observe that it is variously rendred in English, according to these Examples.*

A Bar-

A Barber being to shave a beard, sharpens his razor.

A Carpenter going to square timber, brings an ax.

A Sawyer about to saw boards, uses a rule.

A Clothier ready to make clothes, buys wool.

A Scholar being like to get wisdom, reads books.

He, who is to build a house, lays the foundation.

I came in order to marry a wife.

Caution 4.

That.

For making that *into Latin, see the small print after the rule of* Quod & ut *in Grammar, to which add,* That *is to be made by* ut *after verbs of* happening, *or* coming to pass, *and after* it is fit. That not *after verbs of* fearing, *by* nè non, *or* ut *only*; *and after* caveo *usually left out in Latin, after* hinder, *by* quò minùs.

Note likewise, not only that *the Relative,* and who and which, *but the adverb also is often left out in English, to be exprest in Latin.*

Example.

That man was of a base mind, that, having resolved to purchase the fame, he desired, studied, that he might execute some heinous villany, that for the sake of it men might say, he was a brave fellow: he *a* desired, that he might be famous for impiety, rather than that his name should be buried in oblivion. But so it came to pass, that he got himself disgrace *b* in stead of the renown, he *c* sought after. Have a care, that you do not thirst too much after fame. He only is worthy of praise, that strives to obtain it by no ill methods. There is nothing a good man

a Exopto.

b pro.

c ambio.

wishes more, than that the actions he performs may be an advantage to others, *d* as well as a Glory to himself. All men will think he deserves commendation; but I fear, they will not have wisdom to imitate him: Ambition hinders them, that they canuot follow his Example.

d See the next Caution.

Caution. 5.

As well as. Never so.

As well as, *or* as as *answering one another in the same sentence is to be made by some of these*, æquè ac, perinde ac, simul atq; pariter atq; haud aliter. quàm, non secus quam, *and sometimes by* cum, *answered by* tum, *or by* tam *and* quàm. *And here take it for a a Rule, that* as *is always made by* quàm *after* tam; *by* quantus *after e* tantus; *by* qualis *after* talis; *by* quot *after* tot; quotiès *after* totiès, *&c.*

e Tantus, talis, tot totiès, *are generally understood in Latin.*

Never so *is to be made by* licèt *and the Superlative degree, or by* quantum vis *and the Positive of the following Adjective or Adverb.*

Example

Death seizes upon the wise & learned, as well as the ignorant and foolish, nor can any man promise himself life one day, be he never so rich. Nay the rich have not so great security, as the poor; for these are not beset with so many dangers as they. However, all at length must die. as well the weak as the mighty; fate will be as favourable to one, as the other; which *f* cannot be resisted be a *g* man never so strong. The Palaces of Kings are as liable to the stroke of death, as the cottages of the poor, they are never the safer *h* for honours.

Never *before* the *and the comparative degree is made by* nihilo.

f See the annotation to the 64th Rule

g Lat. be you never so strong. *h See the 10th Caution.*

Cau-

Caution 6.

But.

If but *can be turned into* who not, *it is to be made by* qui non, *after cannot, by* non *or* quin: *after* doubt *or* question *by* quin. But *for* unless, except, besides, *by* nisi, præter, præterquam; *for* only, *by* modo, tantum, solummodo. *a Otherwise by* sed, autem, vero.

But for, *by* absque. Not but that, non quod non. But if, sin. But if not, sin minus.

a But *for* yet, tamen.

Example.

A fool cannot but laugh at all times, but when he cries. He knows nothing but these two extremes. He doubts not but he hath reason enough to laugh, if he see but a feather tossed by the wind. There is none but is apt to laugh at such an Ideot; but we ought rather to pity his hard lot; but for the kindness of God, we had been like him. Not but that we may be of a chearful countenance, *b* if occasion be; but if we rejoyce at the misfortunes of others, it will be wicked mirth, which we should repent of, but if not, we must expect punishment.

b Lat if the thing require.

Caution 7.

With.

Cum *is never Latin for* with, *but when it can be turned into* together with. *After* the same *'tis made by* ac *or* qui. *After* angry, mingle, joyn, *'tis usually a sign of the Dative case. After* do *or* did *'tis often made by* de.

Example.

What did you with the pen I sent you? 'Tis the part of *c* one that deals honestly with his friend, to restore whatever is borrowed. Fidelity

c See Caution the 11th.

lity joyned with love nourish eth friendship, but now a days treachery mingled with flattery, put on the appearance of it: few observe the same friendship with *Pylades* and *Orestes* formerly.

Caution. 8.

The Very.

The *before the Comparative degree is to be made by* hoc *or* eo. *if it be twice repeated, the first by* quo *and the last by* eo, *it may also be made by* quanto *and* tanto.

Very *before an Adjective is a sign of the superlative degree; it is somtimes made by* valde, *or by compounding the Adjective with* per *or* præ. *But before a Substantive by* merus, *and somtimes by* ipse. *After* non *by* ita.

Example.

The more learned you are, carry your self the more humbly; for the humbler you are, so much the more honour you will get. He, that is proud of his wisdom, is a very fool; his very learning will be laughed at.

Caution. 9.

One another.

One another *is made by* alius *repeated twice according to the Gender of the substantives, the first in the nominative case, the other in the case which the foregoing verb governs; it may also be made by* se invicem, *putting* se *in the case which the verb governs.*

a But if you speak in the first person or second, by nos *or* vos invicem.

If one *joyned with a substantive before a verb be answered by* another *after the verb, there is no Latin to be made for either of them, but the substantive before the verb, is to be repeated again after the verb.*

The one *with* the other *answering it, are made both by* alter, *or by* hic *and* ille, *putting* hic *for the nearest, and* ille *for the farthest of-*

Ex-

Example.

Men beget one another; yet one man kills another; which exceeds the barbarity of wild beasts, for one wolf doth not devour another.

Water and Ice beget one another; the one is liquid, the other condensed; the one ready for use, the other to be melted by the fire: but in coldness they resemble one another.

Caution 10.

For

a For, *when it can be turned into* by reason of, *is made by* ob, propter; *when into* in stead of, *by* pro; *before the Nominative case and the verb by* nam, enim, *before the names of diseases by* contra. for *sometimes is the same with* as, *to be made by* in or ad, *or only a sign of apposition. Before a noun substantive followed by an Infinitive mood 'tis to be left out, and the noun put in the Accusative case. Before a participle of the present tense, somtimes by* ob and *the Gerund in* dum, *somtimes by* pro *and the Gerund in* do, *and after adjectives governing a Dative case by the Gerund in* do, *in the Dative.*

a For *after a verb of* changing *is a sign of the Ablative case.*

b ob and *the Gerund in* dum, *somtimes by* pro *and the Gerund in* do, *and after adjectives governing a Dative case by the Gerund in* do, *in the Dative.*

b *sometimes by* ad.

c *But if there be a casual word after the participle it may be made by* ob *and the participle of the preter tense passive agreeing with the casual word, as,* for killing a man, ob occisum hominem. *But in this case 'tis more usually made by* qui *or* quòd, *and the subjunctive mood.*

c *This holds only when the thing is supposed to be already done.*

Example.

You sent me a servant, for a token of your friendship, who is not fit for work, and consequently unfit for me. I have a drone for a bee, a sluggard for a brisk *fellow.* I hate him for his lazinesse, who wants the will, when he *d* hath strength convenient for labouring. It is unreasonable for a servant to be idle. He shall be turned out of his place, for neglecting my business.

d *adsum for habeo.*

I must

I must maintain servants for profit, not for plea-
e Lat. to be blamed sure. You are *e* to blame, for sending me such a fellow. It is base, for one friend to do such an injury to another.

Caution. 11.

One that. Those that, &c.

One that, those that, he or him that, or such as *coming before a verb. active or passive is best made in Latin by the participle of the present or preter tense, which must be the same case that* one, those, he *or* him *ought to have been.*

Caution. 12.

So far from. Since.

So far from *is rendred by* adeò non, ità non, *or* tantum abest ut, *and the subjunctive mood.*

Since *for* seeing that, *by* cùm, quandoquidem, siquidem *for* from *or* after *by* à ab *or* ex, *for* ago, *by* ab hinc *or* ante. *After a noun of time by* quòd, *or* postquam, *in other cases by* ex quo. Long since, dudum, jam diù, not long since, haud ità pridem, non ità diu quòd; ever since, jam indè, jam usque à. Never since, nunquam ab eo tempore.

Caution. 13.

From.

From *after verbs of* taking, *is a sign of the Dative case; after* celo, *of an Accusative.* From *before a Participle of the present tense, if it can be turned into* least that, *or* that not *and a subjunctive mood, may elegantly be rendred in Latin by* nè *and after verbs of* detaining *or* hindring, *by* quò minus.

Example to the three last Cautions.

It is the part of one that reproves others to amend himself; yet they that offend oftenest for the most part censure him that lives warily, who are so far from being innocent, that they have always

always been offenders, since they were capable of acting. They that abuse are bad, and they that are abused generally good. Since the matter stands so, who can fear slander? But who can say, I have not disobeyed God since my youth; it is not long since we all sinned: the best of men hath sinned every day ever since his birth. How many are their crimes, who were born threescore years since? What hinders God from punishing us long since, even the very moment that we offend? But as his Providence keeps us from perishing, and his Grace from sinning, so his Goodness preserves us from suffering afflictions. So far is God from having a mind to destroy us, that, if we repent of our sins, the death and righteousness of Christ hath redeemed us from dying eternally.

English for Verses.

Where note, that those words which are in a different charecter, are to be left out in the Latin.

English for Adonic Verses.

I.

1. Stars can
2. Cast no
3. Light being buried
4. *In* dark clouds.
5. Likewise if you have a mind,
6. To foot it
7. *In* a strait rode, and
8. To behold the truth
9. *With* a clear light,
10. Drive away joys,
11. Drive away fear,

BIBLIOTHECA JXXTA S. PATRICII DUBLIN.

12. And banish hope,
13. Neither let grief be present;
14. The mind is cloudy
15. And curbed with a bridle,
16. Where these reign.

II.

1. *Circe* sprung
2. *From* the race of the *Sun*,
3. Prepares cups
4. Touched with enchantment;
5. Both with these and *her* hand
6. Magical,
7. *She* changes Ulysses's
8. Companions by art.
9. But Mercury
10. Freed Ulysses
11. *From* the mischief, having pity *on him.*
12. When yet all
13. She compelled
14. *Being* Hogs to change
15. *Their* victuals *a* for *b* acorns.
16. The herbs can
17. Change the voice, and
18. Change the body,
19. No herbs,
20. None were able
21. To change the mind.
22. *Our* strength is within
23. Hidden *in* a fort.
24. Those poysons,
25. Cruel poysons
26. Are to be shunned,
27. Which hurt more,
28. *Being* mischievous
29. By a wound of the mind.

a See the margent to the 10th Caution.

b put the singular for the plural.

English for Exameter and Pentameter Verse. Where observe, that a word in a Parenthesis belongs to the next verse of the same Distich, whether before or after.

I.

On the Nightingale.

1. The Nightingale laments the wickedness of incestuous Tereus, and *she* who
2. Was a dumb maid, is said *to be* a prating bird.

ii.

On a Tumbler.

1. The brisk Tumbler hunts not for himself, but *his* Master;
2. Who will bring you the hare unhurt, with *his a* teeth. *a Lat. tooth.*

iii.

On a Silk worm.

1. I perish by my own art, *b* I make a grave for my self, *b ipse.*
2. *I* draw the threads of my own fate, and spin *my* death.

iv.

On a Rabbet.

1. A Rabbet loves to live in holes dug under ground;
2. It shewed *those* private passages to enemies.

v.

On a Looking glass.

1. Phidias [knew] not *how* to carve, nor Apelles to draw motion;
2. You do more *than* Phidias and Apelles.

vi.

Of Homer's Countrey.

1. O Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis,
Chios, Argos, *and* Athens
2. Now yeild; heaven is *a* Homer's Countrey.

a Lat. to Homer.

vii.

On Dido.

1. Unhappy Dido, mell married to no husband,
2. *b* One dying, *you* fly; *b* another flying *you* dye.

b use hic *for both.*

viii.

On one building a Tomb.

1. O fool, left your fame perish, *you c* are building your self a tomb;
2. As if tombs themselves cannot dye.

c See Caution the 1st.

ix.

On giving the lie.

1. *Ye* who think, *You* lie, to be so great a disgrace,
2. Why do *ye* think *it* a grace to lie.

x.

Mortification,

1. That you may live *being* dead, *you d* must die *being* alive;
2. Accustom *your self* therefore to die, before *you* die.

d by oportet *and a subjunctive mood.*

xi.

On self-love.

1. [They] who see other's faults, and do not see their own,
2. Are wise to others, and are fools to themselves.

xii.

Contempt of the world.

1. Have *you* a mind to live a happy life, despise life;
2. For *he* lives miserably, whom his life pleases.

xiii.

On a Covetous man.

1. You *a* have the wealth of a rich *man*, but the mind of a poor *man*, therefore
2. You are rich to *your* heir, *and* poor to your self

a est *for* habeo.

xiv.

On Gold.

1. O Gold the wicked father of flatterers, the son of trouble,
2. Both to have you *is* fear, and to want you *is* grief.

xv.

On a mean Estate,

1. A mean is best; moderate *things* are better than Extremes;
2. The lowest *things* are trampled on, the highest suddenly fall.

xvi.

On God.

1. Perhaps *you* may conceal your wicked faults *b* from men;
2. What *you* think, is not hidden from God the revenger.

b see *Caution the* 13*th.*

xvii.

A Pleasant Accident,

1. One, *c* having found Gold, throws away *his* halter, another when (*he* finds not) the Gold,
2. Uses the halter, which *he* finds.

c see *Caution* 2*d.*

xviii.

On a Bearded man.

1. If a long beard makes a wise *man*, what hinders
2. But a bearded Goat *d* may be Plato.

d possum.

xix.

1. To build many houses, and feed many,
2. Is the next way to beggary.

xx.

1. A blind *man* carrieth a lame man, both wisely
2. *Manages* the affair, *d* one hires out *his* eyes, the other *his* feet.

d see Caution the 10th.

xxi.

On Jupiters Metamorphoses.

The English is here mingled for a Distich

Jupiter was a bull being in love with Europa, a swan *with* Leda, a satyr *with* Antiopa, *and* Gold *with* Danae.

xxii.

On pretended friendship.

1. *There* is not any worse pestilence among men
2. *Than* he, who pretends real friendship.
3. *You* do not beware *of him e* as of an Enemy, but trust *him f* as a friend:
4. Thus a Horse let in, demolished stately *g* Troy.

e ut.
f sicut.
g Pergama pl.

xxiii.

Another.

1. An open enemy is safer and better far
2. Than *one* who injures *under* the pretence of friendship.
3. When hidden rocks wrack the unwary Vessel,
4. The marriner escapes the rocks appearing above water.

xxiv.

On humane Life.

1. I was born weeping, *my* funeral will be attended with weeping.
2. *My* life glides away, spent *in* innumerable tears.
3. O wretched man-kind, lamentable and pensive,
4. Which *being* made of mud, will be mud again.

On

xxv.

On Fasting.

1. Leave *h* seeking fasts in the midst of luxury,
2. And calling a thousand dainties mean fare.
3. Food caught *i* in the waters, doth not make one that keeps a fast.
4. The seas change *our* dainties, not restrain *them.*

h to seek

i sub.

xxvi.

A pleasant Accident

1. *One* who *k* was fastening a halter to *his* neck, found Gold,
2. And left the halter *in* the place of the treasure.
3. But *he* who had hid the Gold, when he found *it* not,
4. Fitted the halter to *his* neck, which he found.

k see the 1st Caution.

xxvii.

A Jest of a Bankrupt.

1. When a Bankrupt (law) a thief entring his house,
2. By night, to take away expected wealth;
3. Why, says *he* do *you* look about in my house in the night,
4. I can see nothing here at mid-day.

xxviii.

On a Step-mother,

1. A step-son *l* was adorning the grave of *his* Step-mother with *m* flowers,
2. Thinking *that her* humours had been extinct *n* with *her* life
3 But a pillar falling down slew the boy;
4. Children, if *ye* be wise, shun even the grave (of a Step-mother.)

l see Caution the 1st.

m put the sing. for the plur.

n see Caution the 7th.

xxix.

The use of Riches.

1. Use *your* present wealth, as if death were at hand,

2. Be sparing, as if the hour of your fate were far off.
3. For *a* he is really wise, who [knows] *how* to use a true
4. Proportion of Covetousness, and prodigality.

xxx.

On the Inconstancy of Fortune

1. Fortune sports sadly in the affairs of the world;
2. Wheeling between poverty and riches.
3. *She* hoises those up again, which *she* had sauc-ily thrown down before,
4. And tumbles to the ground *those* which lately *she* lifted to the stars.

xxxi.

On Fasting.

1. What doth *it* signifie to let fasts with small courses,
2. And to weaken one's self with slender diet?
3. If *your* mind be loaden with vices, if your breast *be* full
4. Of crimes, if you *b* have no satiety of wickedness.
5. *c* He doth not subdue *his* body who forbears costly dainties,
6. *d* He subdues *it*, who doth not nourish *his* mind with vices.

b est pro habeo

c Is.

Ille.

xxxii.

Against going to Sea.

1. Commend not the sad toil of the stormy (Ocean,
2. Neither let the love of running over Seas move you.
3. Forasmuch as a mother exceeds a step-mother in kindness,
4. So much likewise is the very earth dearer *than* the Sea.
5. On land *you* may see *men* gray and venerable for old age,

6. The

6. The boisterous Sea rarely hath a gray Mariner.

xxxiii.

On a Dwarf.

1. Epicurus thought *a* the [whole] world consisted of atomes, *a* that *left out.*
2. While he believed *a* there was nothing less than they.
3. Diophantus, if *you* had then been, *he* had made *it* of you,
4. For you, Diophantus, are far less *than* atomes,
5. Or perhaps when he wrote *that* other *things* were of atomes,
6. At least *he* would say *that* the atomes themselves were of you,

xxxiv.

On Humane life,

1. One may with reason commend the Thracians, because *they* lament *their* children,
2. As soon as *they* come into the world from *their* mothers womb.
3. Also because [*they* look upon] the deceased *to be* happy *b* in every respect, *b* ex omni parte.
4. Whom the Destinies have taken away.
5. For *they* know *that* men *are* born *c* to all misfortunes, *c* in.
6. *And that* the dead enjoy sure [peace] and mirth.

xxxv.

Æquanimity.

1. Let not a *d* too prosperous gale of Fortune puff you up, *d by the comparative degree.*
2. But neither let pinching care torment *you,* being dejected.
3. For life is scourged by the doubtful winds of fortune,
4. Tossed to and fro by sudden misfortunes.

5. But

5. But vertue ſtands faſt like an immovable rock;
6. Fear not the waves of life, this *being your* guide.

xxxvi.

On a Pen.

1. I was a barren plant, a ſtalk without fruit, neither grapes,
2. Nor figs, nor any apples gave *I* to the owner.
3. One claimed me for the Muſes, and [made] a ſlit in my lip,
4. A paſſage *in* which the moiſture of black water flows:
5. Thence drinking black juyce, as if inſpired
6. *I* utter divine notes from *my* dumb mouth.

37.

On Chriſt crucified.

1. The Maſter dies for the ſervants, the innocent for the guilty,
2. The Phyſician for the Patient, the Shepherd dies for the Flock.
3. The King is ſlain for the People, the Commander for the *a* ſoldiers,
4. Both the work-man himſelf for the work, and God himſelf for man,
5. What ſhall the ſervant, the guilty, the patient, what ſhall the flock and people,
6. What ſhall the ſoldier, what ſhall the work, what ſhall man pay? let him love.

a put the ſing. for the plur.

xxxviii.

On Envy.

1. Ceaſe, Perillus, to boaſt of your heifer of braſs,
2. *You* have *that* which can burn the Artiſt, and others more.
3. The envious *man b* himſelf is the rack of *c* himſelf, *b* himſelf the executioner to *c* himſelf:
4. And

b ipſe.
c ſui.

4. And *he* suffers wounds made by his own weapons.
5. *He* resembles the Furies; with those snakes
6. With which *he* hurts others, *a* himself is wasted more. *a ipse.*

xxxix.

On Death.

1. *I* lament not *him b* who is dead,
2. *Him I* lament who is continually tormented with the fear of death.
3. How foolish *it* is to fear death the mother of rest,
4. Which drives away diseases, and banishes poverty?
5. Which alone offers it self once to wretched men;
6. Neither is *there* any one to whom death comes repeated.
7. But other diseases of several sorts, and many, by turns
8. Seize sometimes *c* one, sometimes *d* another three or four times.

b Vitales auras carpere desino.
c hic.
d ille.

xl.

On Orpheus's Death.

1. Orpheus, *thou* wilt now no more draw stones, nor oaks
2. Wilt *thou* lead, nor will thy harp tame wild beasts.
3. *Thou* wilt not stop fleeces of snow, nor showers of hail,
4. Nor the whistling of the North-wind, or the hoarse murmurs of the Ocean.
5. For the daughters of Mnemosyne lament thy death, the sisters
5. Of Pierius, and the mother of Calliope grieves.

7. And why do *we* bewail the funerals of our sons, seeing
8. The gods *a* could not secure theirs?

a licet.

xli.

Of Codrus and Cæsar.

1. Codrus ran nimbly upon drawn swords for *his* countrey,
2. Cæsar brought fire and sword into *his* countrey,
3. That established the laws of *his* countrey with his blood,
4. But Cæsar got riches by the blood of *his* countrey,
5. Yet none of the Kings boasts himself by the name of Codrus,
6. Every one covets to himself the name of Cæsar.
7. What *is* the reason? 'tis obvious, for *they* who now hold Scepters,
8. Hate the actions of the *b* one, *and* approve *the actions* of the *c* other.

b ille.
c iste.

xlii.

On Soldiers.

1. Do *you* ask me to believe cruel soldiers, and say,
2. Their faith is sacred, but *their d* hands profane?
3. Can I believe those, whom dead carcases feed,
4. And who delight to live by the death of another?
5. *There* is no need, ô soldier, why *you* should fortifie *your* breast with steel,
6. For you have a heart within harder *than* steel.
7. That *you* may learn justice, unlearn war, *they* know
8. No other God, who have worshipped Mars.

d put the sing. for the plur.

O

xlv.

On humane life.

1. What rode of life can *a man* take ? if the countrey [be perplexed] with labour.
2. If home with cares, the court with strife.
3. If dread attends the sea, fear vexes *a* him that hath *a See the 11th Caution.*
4. Effects abroad, yet pinching care frets the poor *man.*
5. Trouble waits on the marriage-bed; are you free from
6 A wife ? that is to live after the manner of a savage wild-beast.
7. Misery *is* a companion to children, childless age is as it were maimed;
1. Old age wants strength, youth discretion.
9. First therefore *we* must wish not to be born, *let our* next prayers *be*
10. To die, fate preventing *our* miseries.

Examples of Themes according to the usual method prescribed.

Nusquam tuta fides.

Proposition. HE that is really wise, usually tries all things throughly, and is not easily deceived, with the outward appearance of them.

Reason: For many things appear to be otherwise than indeed they are.

Confirmation. Men are often cheated under the pretence of friendship; and led into snares by a will-with a wisp for a real love-torch. For fair speeches frequently carry with them evil purposes.

Similitude. In the bait which the Fisherman so diligently dresses and prepares for the little fishes palate, there is hid a deadly hook. Thus the *Syrens* by subtil songs drew the unwary passengers to them, whom they barbarously slew.

Example. The silly *Trojans* believing the feigned flight of the *Grecians* to be real, took the wooden Horse into the City, whence issued armed men who presently spoiled it.

Testimony. All is not gold (as they say) *that glisters*: and he that shews bread in one hand, often carries a stone in the other.

Conclusion. Therefore no credit is to be given to outward pretences.

II.

Pacem te possimus omnes.

Proposition. Peace is so fair and lovely a thing, that

that all who are not mad wish for it.

Reason. For every wise man desires that which is profitable and convenient for him.

Confirmation. But what is profitable, what more more pleasant than peace, in which all things flourish? Then the husband-man sows the earth, and soon after reaps the fruits of his labours: then every man sits safe and undisturbed in his own house, without any fear of the saucy and plundering soldiers.

Similitude. As a calm sea is very desirable to the Mariner, so is peace to every man that studies his own pleasure or profit.

Example. While *Augustus* reigned, the Romans enjoyed peace, and then all arts flourished, and the learned men were many.

Testimony. Well said *Cicero*, I had preferred the most unjust peace before the justest war.

Conclusion. Therefore seeing peace is so profitable, so pleasing to all men, it is not without reason desired of all.

But this method no boys have judgment to follow, and those who have, do not keep close to it; and therefore the following Themes are in a looser style, such as are usually written. However, I thought fit that boys should not be wholly ignorant of these parts; the knowledge whereof will at least furnish them with some matter, which they would not have thought of without it.

III.

Sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis æquam Viribus.

That some men's works are so dull and ridiculous, this seems chiefly to be the reason; that being unacquainted with themselves, they take pains

pains to no purpose on subjects not sutable to to their parts. They attempt great things, and labour more than ordinarily with them; But at last they unsuccessfully bring forth their untimely off-spring, and are at length delivered of the poor Embryons of their wit, which their long big and swoln brain hath bred. *It* seems then the chief Business of an author first to examin himself, and try the strength of his parts. For the seeds of nature are not the same in all, nor fit to produce the same fruits: there is given to every one a particular *Genius*, and as it were limited province in learning; nor hath nature lavishly granted to all men to be able to do all things. It is not reasonable to suppose that that *Minerva*, whose birth is not without cause ascribed to *Jupiter*, should spring from a mortal brain: nor is it fit for us to put those buskins on infants which fitted *Hercules* A lofty subject sutes a lofty wit; but 'tis just that a mean low one should treat of smaller things. In vain doth a soft *Lyric*, undertake to sing of *Atrides*, in vain of *Hercules*. Well practiced *Milo* being grown up, sported with his burthen; but straining his rash arms to the cleaving of an old oak, he perished by his own attempt.

IV.

Per me sint omnia protinus alba.

He that would easily meet with commendation without envy, and procure to himself the good-will of most men, should use his utmost endeavour not to publish any ones faults; but to give himself up to all those whom he converses with, to comply with their humours, thwart no body, but suffer every man to think his own geese swans. For flattery gets friends, but truth hatred

hatred. He therefore that lays before us whatever evil we have done, will get the same thanks with *Lais*'s Looking-glass formerly, which, when she had seen her old wrinkles in it, she broke in a passion. For such mention of faults is as it were a condemning of the guilty: And what Criminal would not withdraw from Justice? What wicked person doth not dread the most just Judge? If *Callisthenes* had thought on this betimes; if too rigid *Clytus* had perfectly learned compliance; This would have been as dear to his King as *Aristotle*, and that a second *Hephæstion*.

V.

Velle suum cuiq; est, nec voto vivitur uno.

The same delights do not win all minds; nor do all tastes please the same palate. A particular pleasure allures every one. The solitariness of the pleasant Countrey delights some, and meadows flourishing with flowers; others the resort of the populous City, and Palaces adorned with marble. One is refreshed with the brawls of the Court, another quite spent with them. There are some who are ambitious of honours; others too are of a quite different opinion: for neither the highest top of preferments, nor the heaped wealth of *Lucullus* can wean a mind, cut out for the plow, from diligent husbandry. There are who prefer *Apollo* before *Pluto*, learning before riches: but to others Gold is dearer than the *Muses*, and (as the *Phenicians* of old) they allow of no God, but a monied one. The noise of Camps delight many, who amidst the sounds of trumpets and drums are singularly well pleased with those [illegible]ers, which effeminate and render hearts d[illegible] *Furies*. While the *Cynic sect* are proud of [illegible] patch'd cloak and knap-sack, the

the *Epicureans* flock about the Courts of Kings, and are fond of Princely cheer. Thus the minds of men are different, and as it were divided into a Labyrinth of desires. Every one embraces some Dearling employment.

VI.

Medio tutissimus ibis.

The greatest estate is uncertain, the least troublesom, that which lies between both is easie and lasting. Prosperity wearies the minds of wise men, and assaults them with the cruel stings of pride, ambition, and covetousness. Adversity blunts the edge of the mind, and waste the spirits by a continual uneasiness. In Royal buildings there are Royal cares, and dangers higher than cottages: vexation is encreased with honor, fear with wealth; the thunderbolts strike the tops of mountains, and do not reach the valleys. Pry into the secret breasts of Princes; how many heaps of troubles, how many fits of passions, how many prickles of griefs sting their minds! That happiness, you so greedily adore, shrinks like a ghost, at a touch; and the more eagerly you court it, the faster it flies away. The fear of terrible famine, worse then famine it self, torments the poor man. The lowest estate hath this misfortune, to be exposed to the scorn of the great; who always down with him that is falling, and trample on him that is down. Thus prosperity is full of cares, adversity of misery, a palace of danger, and a cottage of trouble; the course between both is happier, where neither the perplexity of the one distracts, nor the misery of the other disheartens.

Nemo.

VII.

Nemo nascitur artifex.

Mankind, like other creatures, is made weak and feeble; endued neither with art nor wisdom; furnished neither with javelins nor darts; that thence it might the more honourably become famous. When we consider the springing of arts and vertues, we admire their encrease; for a lowness of birth adds to the honour of the growth. Vast designs spring from a very mean foundation: buildings rise from cottages to palaces; dwelling-places from villages to cities: just so the mind, which laying aside the ignorance of child hood, ripens by little and little to a full growth. For as by gains we grow rich suddenly, so the methods of education being close pursued, teach men to arrive at the highest pitch of knowledge from the lowest abyss of ignorance. We learn first to speak, then to speak eloquently, till he who is found a stammering infant, be left a graceful Orator. A month's space is not enough to form a child in the womb; nor are arts encreased otherwise than the Artist himself, which a sudden entrance will not bring to perfection, but an obstinate resolution of taking pains. If you have seen *Cato* crying in his cradle, you may behold him too consulting in the Senate: if you have seen *Apelles* wrapt in swadling cloths, you may behold him in his shop attracting the eyes of the whole world. So that none should be ashamed of his childhood, whom his youth hath accomplished; nor should the accomplishments of his manhood swell any into pride, who looks back on his infancy.

I.

Fortissimi sunt in discrimine, qui ante discrimen quietissimi.

None shews himself brave in war, who is not content with peace: they always yield to a man before his face, who challenge him behind his back. Such men never fight but in peace; then they walk armed in state, then brandishing their spears, they threaten the enemy at a distance; and, like a stage-player, do not make, but act tragedies. In battle they are so base, so cowardly, that they are unworthy of the enemy's sword; and escape not through their own courage, but their scorn. Whereas stout men retire into themselves, assault dangers with silent courage, never seem soldiers but when they are fighting, and their valour is so far from vain-glory, that they desire no other witness of it, but the enemy. They send forth no warlike shout, the ridiculous Herald of their future gallantry, nor threaten blood and slaughter by a proud flourish before the fight; they come without noise, fight without fear, and are so modestly couragious, that they neither shew vanity before the battel, nor concern in it. *Achilles* in the school was afraid of his Tutor's rod, in the field he vanquished *Hector*; he disguised his sex in female habit, he seemed a woman to his own men, to the enemy more than man. In his own countrey he spun threads, in fight he broke them, and wrought no longer for his Mistress, but for *Lachesis*. Do you see *Serranus* sowing in the furrows? you'll see him anon triumphing in the field. Do you see him in the country at a safe and innocent labour? you'll meet him anon thundring among arms, and no longer

longer yoking oxen, but subduing men. Such is the modesty of true valour, it loves as it were to vail it self before dangers; it never appears but when perils call it forth; it never shines but amidst the clouds of fortune, that by fighting those battels which it did not promise, it might out-do our hopes, and by shewing it self beyond expectation, double its triumphs,

II.

Crescit sub pondere virtus.

That mankind is raised above the condition of other creatures, is owing not only to reason, but to vertue; than which there's nothing greater here below. If ye wonder how ye see tortures slighted, racks and prisons despised with an unshaken bravery, and a glorious sort of insensibility; how the sweet savour of a brave mind, like that of spices, smells the stronger for bruising; learn how successfully vertues fortifie the mind, how couragiously they harden the breast, so that it is exalted above the apprehensions of pains, above the feeling of the body. Vertue like the serene Skie suffers no invasions of storms, nor disturbance of showers. Valiant minds, *Salamander*-like, thrive in the midst of flames. Those great patterns of vertue, the ornaments both of *Rome* and *Greece*, eternized their names beyond the envy of time, and spread their fame beyond the borders of mortality, not by strength of body, nor comelines of limbs, but by greatness of spirit and inward endowments. The rack of *Regulus*, *Phocion's* poverty, *Cato's* banishment did not eclipse their vertues, but set them off. The more the Sun-beams scorch perfume-woods the sweeter smell they give. Adversity hath no ordinary incentives of vertue, and teaches

it, with the Palm-tree struggling under a weight, to rise more when kept down, and to flourish when neglected. Let then the slaves of debauchery go; let them boast of their fleeting pleasures, which will decay with a swift destruction, and torment the memory with a stinging wound; while vertue enlightned only by its own lustre, disperses all concourse of clouds, wards off all the strokes of opposing darts. Let us then challenge the most poysoned teeth of fortune, and not fear the violence of oppressours; the rays of vertue are kindled by those methods, by which the ignorant fear they are dimmed. Nor need we dread her fickle humour, she takes nothing away, which she did not give; but vertue she neither bestowed, nor shall she take it away.

III.

Miserum est fuisse felicem.

The remembrance of lost honour is very grievous to those that are cast down; nor is any thing more disastrous to mankind than to have been happy. For a mind long soothed in prosperity becomes untractable to a worse condition, and calamity the successour of a large felicity, like a midnight fire startles us from a pleasing repose. An humble condition is easie and supportable, that is, if I be low, not if I am thrown down. Thus we contentedly endure misery, but impatiently a fall. A thred-bare and tattered cloak; a small fire, and unsutable to the bitter cold; bed-cloths eaten by the moths, and now transparent; besides, meat sluttishly and filthily drest; pitiful and dirty houshold-stuff are evils to him that falls to these, not to one that is born in them. They who have been brought up among these, are content with their

their daily familiarized misfortunes, which can now scarce be called so; for they are of the same age, and as it were grown up together, with their houses, such as their Father and Grand-father have suffered; and which by constant conversation as it were, and acquaintance are softened and made gentle. And therefore there is no noise of complaints, no blameing of the Deities heard in these cottages. As they do not know, so neither do they desire the delights and calms of flattering Fortune. They alledge not that earthen cups are unworthy of their lips, as having never been accustomed to Gold nor Chrystal. Those indecencies of their habitation they bear as troubles, not as the injuries of Fortune. But if some fine spark, who hath always been clothed in purple, entertained with costly and Royal cheer, and surrounded by an honourable attendance, till this day as it were dandled in fortunes soft lap, I say, if he should find the scene to alter; if either through the extravagance of a debauched Father, or by fire, or the violence of a storm all this bravery should vanish; what vexations come into his mind? How impatient is he in this strange condition, and weary of himself? So that many are with much ado kept alive, and survive their misfortunes, if there be a rope in the way, a neighbouring bridge, or an upper window open. If *Niobe* had not been remarkable for many children, if she had not been a mother, she had easily born the reproach of barrenness; but she grew cold, when she had buried all that offspring, when after all it was her lot to be barren by the loss of her children. For this *Niobe* broke her heart with grief, for this she hardened to a stone, not because she was miserable, but be-

because she was cast down; complaining, not of the calamity, but of the fall. *Sophonisba* too said she should die more contentedly, if she had not been married at her funeral. Those workmen whom nature hath condemned to the mines are delighted with the very filth, they take pleasure in their dirty work, and the daily toil of their sweating limbs doth not make them weary, but lusty. But when a gaudy heir falls into distress, he thinks scorn of the spade of the ditcher, as well as the wages; and his fine hands, and milk-white limbs are so far from being skilled in handicraft trades, that they despise them. They do not therefore refuse the tools, because they are unknown, but because they are forced upon them. It is uneasie to those to be pent up in a little house, who have lived long in Ivory palaces. They impatiently sit over a little fire, at whose birth a whole wood was cut down. It is a trouble to those to drink out of earthen cups, whose Butler served them not in gold it self, unless sparkling with Diamonds. In a word, with sour faces do they feed on mouldy crusts of course bread, who among their costly banquets, and noble guests, have heaped up many Estates in one dish. Limbs made crooked are grievous and hateful, not those that are born so: nor do we use to call that a wound which we have received from the womb, but what we have received from the sword; not because it is given to a man, but to a healthful man. Natural deformity is less lamented, less odious to it self; and therefore there is no less care bestowed in the clothing, adorning, and nourishing it. But if a distemper seize a once famous beauty, if it crop the former roses, if it eat up the lips, if it leave a countenance full of holes, and more like

a

a grater than a face; Behold, the virgin hating her own body, no longer uſes her perfumes, ſhe hates her painting, nor will ſhe now ſo much as look for any wooers but Death. So much happier are they, whom Fortune never favoured, than they, whom ſhe hath forſaken.

A Recapitulation of the whole *Syntax.*

MY Father being threeſcore years old, skilled in learning, waſted with age, full of pains, and weary of life, his days being ſpent, *a* gave me his bleſſing; nor did he at all call to mind his youth, being angry with the Fates, and of a ſorrowful countenance, the token of diſquiet. But *b* having with a reſolute mind expected death many days, at length at midnight, like *c* one that was aſleep, he gave up the ghoſt. Being thereby taught many things, and led away by *c* thoſe that were preſent, it began to be my care to be worthy of ſuch a Father. Vertue itſelf told me, that it was the duty of the ſon of a father ſo good to all, and *c* one that ſhunned quarrels, to ſhew my ſelf moſt like him, and to become better than others. But by what aſſiſtance, or what Deity ſuccouring me, could I reſiſt all things pleaſing to the body, as well as hurtful to the ſoul? I was quite ignorant what inſtructions I had need of, what methods I ſhould uſe, to diſcharge ſo great a duty. Admiring the task, and for trouble falling on the ground, with bended knees, I could now neither forbear weeping, nor had I power to expreſs my grief. But I conſidered with my ſelf, that it concerned me

a Lat. *bleſt me.*

b See Caution the 2d.

c See Caution the 11th.

me and all men to value those things more, which belonged to the end of life, than the beginning; and *a* humbly entreated God, to have pity on me being busie about this, that I might always remember him; that that affair might not be set behind others, or be hateful to me, that I might at all times endeavour to be mindful of death, in whatsoever place I was, whether at home or in the country, or *b* being to return from *London* or to *Oxford*, whether living at *Paris* or *Rome*, or *b* likely to die in *England*; that I might diligently attend to those things, which were good to gain health both temporal and eternal, by shunning all sin, which is the worst of diseases, and to be abhorred by all; so that I might be accused by none of any fault, of which I might afterwards repent; but that desiring not to seem, but to be a dutiful son, I might account this my greatest commendation among all *c* I meet. I ask God this kindness, not a tomb a hundred foot high, bought for much gold, not that many may come to see my funeral, nor that my friends should lament to no purpose; but that I may go out of this life, as *d* one *e* ready to enter upon an everlasting one.

a Supplico.

b See Caution the 3d.

c See Caution the 4th.

d See Caution the 11th.

e See Caution the 3d.

The

The First INDEX of the Words contained in the Fundamental Exercises; where E stands for Example.

A

TO *Abhor* Detestor 1
to Abound Abundo 1
to Account Habeo 2
an Acorn Glans,dis 3
to Adore Adoro 1
an Affliction Calamitas 3
to Afford Præbeo 2
to be Afraid Metuo 3
All Omnis
an Angel Angelus 2
Anger Ira 1
Angry Iracundus
to Answer Respondeo 2
an Apple Pomum 2
Armed Armatus
Arms Arma,pl. 2
an Art Ars, tis 3
an Ass Asinus
to Attempt Conor 1

B

THE *Back* Tergum 2
a Bank Ripa 1
to Baptise Baptizo 1
to Bark Latro 1
Base Turpis
Basenes Turpitudo, inis 3
a Beam Radius 2
a Beast Bestia 1
Beautiful Formosus
Beauty Pulchritudo,inis 3
to Beat Verbero 1
to Become Fio *irreg.*
a Bee Apis 3
Beggary Penuria 1
a Beginning Principium 2
to Believe Credo 3
a Bell Campana 1
to Bellow Mugio 4
the Belly Venter, tris 3
to Betray Prodo 3
to Bind Vincio 4
Black Niger
to Blame Culpo 1
to Bleat Balo 1
Blessed Beatus
to Blind Cæco 1
a Body. Corpus,oris 4
a Book Liber, bri 2
a Boot Ocrea 1
a Boy Puer 2
Brave Magnanimus
to Bray Rudo 3
to Bring forth E.24. Fero *irreg.*
to Bring forth,E.59. Produco 3
to Bring Affero *irreg.*

Brisk	Strenuus
a Brother	Frater, tris 3
a Buckler	Clypeus 2
a Bull	Taurus 2
a Burden	Onus, eris 3
to Burn	Ardeo 2
to Buy	Emo 3

C

TO *Call*	Voco 1
Cæsar	Cæsar 3
a Captain	Dux, cis 3
to Care	Curo 1
Care, E. 41.	Solicitudo, inis 3
Care, E. 47.	Cura 1
Careful	Sedulus
to Carry	Porto 1
to Carve	Carpo 3
a Cat	Felis 3
to Catch	Prehendo 3
a Cause	Causa 1
to Change	Muto 1
a Cheat	Impostor 3
Cherishing	Fovens, tis
a Chicken	Pullus 2
a Child	Infans, tis 3
Children	Liberi, pl. 2
Christ	Christus 2
to Chuse	Eligo 3
a Citizen	Civis 3
to Climb	Scando 3
Comfort	Solamen, inis 3
a Commander	Dux, ucis 3
a Commandment	Mandatum 2
to Commit, E. 42.	Perpetro 1
to Commit, E. 54.	Credo 3.
Common-people	Vulgus 2
to Condemn	Damno 1
a Conjurer	Magus 2
to Conquer	Vinco 3
a Conqueror	Victor 3
Contentment	Æquanimitas 3
a Copy	Exemplar 3
Corn	Seges, etis 3
to Cover, E. 12.	Operio 4
to Cover, E. 19.	Tego 3
Covetous	Avarus
One's Country	Patria 1
Courage	Fortitudo, inis 3
Crooked	Curvus
to Crown	Corono 1
Cruel	Crudelis
to Cry	Fleo 2
Cunning, E. 37.	Astutus
Cunning, E. 48.	Astutia 1
Cursed	Execrandus
to Cut, E. 31.	Cædo 3
to Cut, E. 48.	Exscindo 3

D.

A *Danger*	Periculum 2
Dainties	Dapes, pl. 3
to Dance	Salto 1
to Dare	Audeo 2
Daring	Audacia 1
Dear	Charus
a Deer	Cervus 2
Death	Mors, tis 3
to Deceive	Fallo 3
Deep	Profundus
to Defend	Tueor 2
a Deity	Numen, inis 3
Delicate	Delicatus
to Delight	Delecto 1

to

to Deliver	Libero 1
to Deserve	Mereo 2
to Desire	Cupio 3
to Despise	Temno 3
a Devil	Dæmon 3
Devouring	Vorax
a Difficulty	Angustia 1
Diligent	Sedulus
to Direct	Jubeo 2
Dirty	Sordidus
Discreet	Cordatus
a Disease	Morbus 2
to Distract	Distraho 3
a Divine	Theologus 2
Divine	Divinus
a Dog	Canis
to be Done	Fio *irreg.*
to Draw	Stringo 3
to Drink	Bibo 3
to Drown	Submergo 3
a Dung-hill	Stercorarium 2

E.

TO *Eat*	Comedo 3
Eloquent	Facundus
to Embrace	Amplector 3
to End	Finio 4
an Enemy	Hostis 3
to Entice	Allicio 3
to Esteem	Magni pendo 3
Every	Quisque, æque, odque
Evil	Malus
an Evil	Malum 2

F.

A *Face*	Facies 5
Fair	Formosus
Faithful	Fidus
Fame	Fama 1
a Farmer	Colonus 2
a Father	Pater, tris 3
to Fatten	Sagino 1
a Fault	Crimen, inis 3
to Favour	Faveo 2
to Fear	Timeo 2
Fear	Timor 3
to be Fed	Vescor 3
to Feel	Sentio 4
a Field	Ager, gri 2
a Plain Field	Campus 2
Fierce	Ferox
to Fight	Pugno 1
Filthy	Sordidus
to find	Invenio 4
a Finger	Digitus 2
Fire	Ignis 3
Firm	Firmus
a Fish	Piscis 3
to Fit	Apto 1
to Flatter	Adulor 1
Flesh	Caro, nis 3
a Flower	Flos, ris 3
to Fly	Fugio 3
to Follow	Sector 1
a Fool	Stultus 2
a Foot	Pes, dis 3
Force	Vis 3
to Forsake	Desero 3
Fortitude	Fortitudo, inis 3
a Fox	Vulpes 3
Fraud	Dolus 2
a Friend	Amicus 2
Friendship	Amicitia 1
Fruit	Fruges, pl. 3

G.

A Garden — Hortus 2
a Garland — Corona 1
a Garment — Vestis 3
to Gather — Colligo 3
Gay — Elegans, tis
a General — Imperator 3
to Get — Pario 3
a Giant — Gigas, ntis 3
to Give — Do 1
Glory — Decus, oris 3
a Glutton — Helluo 3
to Go — Eo *irreg.*
to Go away — Abeo *irreg.*
God — Deus 2
Godly — Pius
Good — Bonus
Goodness — Bonitas 3
Goods — Bona, pl. 2
a Goose — Anser 3
Grace — Gratia 1
Grassie — Gramineus
Great — Magnus
so Great — Tantus
to Grow — Cresco 3
to Grow Pale — Pallesco

H:

TO Halt — Claudico 1
a Halter — Laqueus 2
a Hand — Manus 4
to Handle — Tracto 1
to Hang — Suspendo 3
Happiness — Felicitas 3
Happy — Felix, cis
Hard — Difficilis
Hatred — Odium
to Have — Habeo 2
to Have, E. 59. — Gero 3
to Haunt — Frequento 1
the Head — Caput, itis 3
to Hear — Audio 4
Heavy — Gravis
a Heifer — Juvenca 1
a Hen — Gallina 1
to Hide — Abscondo 3
Himself — Sui
to Honour — Colo 3
Honour, E. 19. — Honor 3
Honour, E. 57. — Decus, oris 3
Hony — Mel, ellis 3
a Horn — Cornu 4
a Horse — Equus 2
Huge — Ingens, tis
Humble — Humilis
Hungry — Jejunus
to Hunt — Agito 1
a Hunting — Venatio 3
to Hurt — Lædo 3
a Husband — Maritus 2
a Husbandman — Agricola 1

I.

IMpediment — Obstaculum 2
a Infant — Infans, tis 3
Innocent — Insons, tis
to Instruct, E. 24. — Erudio 4
to Instruct, E. 52. — Instituo 3
a Judgment, E. 17, & 42. — Supplicium 2
Judgment — Judicium
Just — Justus
Justice — Justitia 1

K.

TO *Keep*, E 20 & 31. Colo 3
to Keep, E.51. Observo 1
to Kill Occido 3
to Kill, E. 17. Macto 1
a King Rex, gis 3
a Kingdom Regnum 2
a Knave Nebulo 3
a Knife Culter, tri 2

L.

TO *Labour* Operor, Laboro 1
Laborious Laboriosus
a Lamb Agnus 2
to Lament Lugeo 2
to Laugh Rideo 2
a Lawyer Causidicus 2
to Lay up Repono 3
to Lead Duco 3
Lean Macilentus
to Leap Salio 4
Learning Doctrina 1
to Leave Relinquo 3
to Lend Mutuò do 1
a Lesson Lectio 3
Left Nè
Light Levis
to Lie down Jaceo 2
a Lion Leo 3
Little Parvus
to Live Vivo 3
to Loiter Moror 1
Lord Dominus 2
to Lose Amitto 3
a Loss Jactura 1
to Love Amo 1
a Lover Amator 3
Lust Libido, inis 3

M.

A *Magistrate* Magistratus 4
to Make, E.24. Reddo 3
to Make, E. 60. Compono 3
a Malefactor Reus 2
Many Multus
to March Iter facio 3
to Marry Duco 3
the Master Præceptor 3
a Meadow Pratum 2
Meat Cibus 2
Memory Memoria 1
the Mind, E.24. Animus 2
the Mind, E.41. Mens, tis 3
a Misery Calamitas 3
Miserable Miser
More Plus, ris 3
Most Plerusque, aque, umque
Much Multus
a Mystery Mysterium 2

N.

A *Nation* Gens, tis 3
Nature Natura 1
Necessary Necessarius
the Neck Collum 2
Never Nunquam
New Novus
Nobility Nobilitas 3
Nourish Alo 3

O.

AN *Oak* Quercus 4
Obstinate Contumax

Ofren-

Oftentimes	Sæpè
an Old-man	Senex, nis 3
an Oldwoman	Vetula 1
Only	Solus
to Oppress	Opprimo 3
an Ornament	Decus, oris 3
O that	O si. Utinam
to Overcome, E. 14.	Vinco 3
to Overcome, E. 47.	Supero 1
to Overflow	Inundo 1
an Ox	Bos, vis 3

P.

PAinful	Laboriosus
to grow Pale	Pallesco 3
a Parent	Parens, tis 3
Patience	Patientia 1
Peace	Pax, cis, 3
Common-People	Vulgus 2
a Picture	Pictura 1
a Pig	Porcellus 2
Pious	Pius
to Play	Ludo 3
a Plain Field	Campus 2
to Plead	Oro 1
Pleasant, E. 28.	Lepidus
Pleasant, E. 59.	Amænus
to Please	Placeo 2
Pleasure	Voluptas 3
Plenty	Copia 1
Poor	Pauper, ris
to Possess, E. 56.	Possideo 2
to Possess, E. 58.	Invado 3
Praise	Laus, dis 3
to Prepare	Paro 1
to Prick	Pungo 3
a Prison	Carcer 3
to Procure	Paro
Prodigality	Luxuria
to Provide	Paro
Proud	Superbu
a Punishment	Pæna
to Purchase	Acquiro

Q.

QUiet	Quietu

R.

RAsh	Temerariu
Rather than	Potiùs quà
a Razor	Novacula
to Read	Lego
to Reap	Meto
to Rejoyce, neut.	Gaudeo
to Rejoyce, act.	Exhilaro
to Renew	Renovo
to Repair	Reparo
to Require	Requiro
to Resolve	Statuo 3
to Return	Redeo, irreg
a Reward	Præmium 2
Riches	Divitiæ 1
Righteousness	Justitia 1
to Ring	Sono
a River	Flumen, inis 3
a Rod	Virga 1
to Rub	Frico 1
to Run	Curro 3
to Run away	Fugio

S

TO *Saddle*	Adorno 1
a Safeguard	Præsidium 2
to Salute	Saluto 1

to

ay	Dico 3
Scrape	Scalpo 3
Secret	Arcanum 2
See	Video 2
ed	Semen, inis 3
Seem	Videor 2
Seize	Occupo 1
Sell	Vendo 3
nse	Sensus 4
Servant, E. 70.	Famulus 2
Servant, E. 58.	Servus 2
Shake	Quatio 3
arp	Acutus
Sheep	Ovis 3
Shield	Clypeus 2
Shine	Fulgeo 2
Shoe	Calceus 2
Shun	Fugio 3
icle	Falx, cis 3
ight	Aspectus 4
be Silent	Taceo 2
inner	Peccator 3
Slave	Verna 1
Slay	Interficio 3
ggish	Ignavus
great	Tantus
oldier	miles, itis 3
metimes	Interdum
Son	Filius 2
Sound	Sono 1
e Soul	Anima 1
Sow	Spargo
Spin	Neo 2
Spirit	Spiritus 4
lendid	Splendidus
e Spring	Ver 3
Spur	Calcar 3
to Squeek	Vagio, Grunnio 4
to Steal	Furor 1
the Stomach	Stomachus 2
a Stone	Lapis, dis 3
a Story	Fabula 1
Stout	Magnanimus
Strength	Vis 3
to Strike	Ferio 4
Strong	Forti s
to Study	Studeo 2
to Stumble	Titubo 1
to Subdue	Subigo 3
a *Subject*	Subditus 2
Successful	Prosperus
the Sun	Sol 3
to Sweat	Sudo 1
Sweet	Dulcis
Swelling	Turgidus
to Swim	Nato 1
a Sword	Gladius 2

T.

TO *Take*	Prehendo 3
to Teach	Docco 2
Teachable	Docilis
to Tear	Lanio 1
Tender	Pius
Terrible	Terribilis
Then	Tunc
a *Thief*	Fur 3
a *Thing*	Res 5
This	Hic, hæc, hoc.
Tho	Licet, etsi
the Throat	Jugulum 2
to Thrust	Trudo 3
Time	Tempus, oris 3
to Tire	Fatigo 1

the

the Tongue	Lingua 1
to Torment	Crucio 1
to Touch	Tango 3
Treacherous	Perfidus
to Tread	Calco 1
a Tree	Arbor 3
Trifles	Nugæ, pl. 1
True	Verus
Truth	Veritas 3
a Tyger	Tygris, dis 3
a Tyrant	Tyrannus 2

V.

Vain	Inanis
Valour	Virtus 3
Vertue	Virtus 3
to Vex	Vexo 1
Victory	Victoria 1
Villany	Flagitium 2
a Virgin	Virgo, inis 3
Ugly	Deformis
to Understand	Intelligo 3
Ungodly	Iniquus
Until	Donec
a Voice	Vox, cis 3
to Vow	Voveo 2

W.

WAR	Bellum 2
to Warn	Moneo 2
to Wash	Lavo 1
to Wear	Gero 3
to Weary	Fatigo 1
a Weight	Onus, eris 3
When	Cùm
Whole	Totus
Wicked	Impius
Wickedness	Scelus, eris
a Wife	Uxor
to Win	Concilio 1
Wine	Vinum 2
Wisdom	Sapientia 1
Wise	Sapiens, tis
to Wish	Opto 1
a Witch	Saga 1
a Wolf	Lupus 2
a Woman	Mulier 3
a Word	Verbum 2
Work	Opus, eris 3
the World	Mundus 2
a Worshipper	Cultor 3
Wretched	Perditus
to Write	Scribo 3
to Wrong	Lædo 3

Y.

A Young Man	Adolescens,
a Youth	Juvenis 3

The End of the First Index.

The

The Second INDEX of the Words contained in the Examples to the Syntax Rules and Cautions; where R ſtands for Rule, E for Example, Rec. for Recapitulation, Ca. for Caution.

A

TO *be able* Poſſum
able to bear, R 16 E. (3. Ferax
abound Abundo 1 Affluo 3
bout, (concerning) De
broad, Rec.4. E.1. Foris
go abroad Exſpatior
bſent Abſens
be abſent Abſum
abuſe, Rec.5. E.1. Abutor
abuſe, Ca.11. Lædo
accept Accipio
ccord Spontis 3 diptot.
account Habeo 2. Duco 3
an account Ratio 3
act Ago 3
an action Facinus 3
accuſe Accuſo. Inſimulo 1
be accuſtomed Aſſueſco 3
adamantine Adamantinus
addicted Deditus
admire Miror 1
admoniſh Moneo 2
an admonition Monitum 2
advantage Utilitas 3
advantage Proſum
adverſity Res adverſæ
adviſe Moneo 2
adultery Adulterium 2
Ætna Ætna 1
an affair Res 5
afflict Diſcrucio 1
affliction Calamitas 3
afford Præbeo 2
be afraid Vereor 2
after Poſt
after (that) Poſtquam
afterwards Poſteà
age, Rec.6. E.2. Ætas 3
age, Rec.4. E.2. Anni 2 pl.
an age, Rec.52. E.4. Seculum 2
come to age Adultus
old age Senectus 3
Ajax Ajax, cis 3
alas! Heu!
Alectyron Alectyron, nis 3
Alexander Alexander 3
All Omnis
allure Allicio 3
alluring Blandus

already

already Jam
also Etiam
always Semper. Nunquam non.
to be amazed Stupeo 2
ambition Gloriæ sitis 3
to seek ambitiously for Ambio (*irreg.*
to amend Corrigo 3
to amend himself, or his Life Vitæ sordes abluo 3
to do amiss Pecco 1 Delinquo 3
and not Nec
Anger Ira 1
angry Iratus
to be angry Irascor 3
another Alius. Alter
to answer Respondeo 2
the ant Formica 1
any Quilibet. Quivis
if any Siquis
any Man Quisquam
any one Quisquam
any thing Quicquam
Apollo Apollo, inis 3
to appear Appareo 2
an appearance Species. Facies 5
applause Favor 3
an apple Pomum 2
to approach Appeto 3. Immineo 2
apt, Ca.6. Pronus
Argus Argus 2
an army Exercitus 4
to arrive at Pervenio 4
an art Ars 3
as Ut. *See Caution the 5th.*
as big as Instar
as good as Instar
as for De. Quod ad
as if Acsi
as it were Quasi
to be ashamed Pudet *imp.*
to ask, R 41. E 2. Rogo 1
to ask, R.55. E.1. Oro 1
to ask R.59. E.1. Interrogo 1
ashes Cinis 3
to be fast asleep Obdormio 4
ass-like Asininus
as yet Adhuc
Athens Athenæ 1 pl.
at length Tandem
an attempt Inceptum
an author Autor 3
an ax Ascia 1

B

Babylon Babylon 3
bad Malus
a bag Sacculus 2
barbarity Sævitia 1
barbarous Inhumanus. Immanis
a barber Tonsor 3
base Turpis
base, Rec, 5. E.2. Ca.4. Sordidus
battle Prælium 2
to be Sum
to be at Intersum
to bear Fero *irreg.*
to bear, Rec.1. E.2. Pario 3
able to bear, R 16. E 3. Ferax
a beard Barba 1
a beast Bestia 1
a beast, Rec.2, E.2. Pecus 3
a wild beast Fera 1

of

f a beast	Belluinus
o be beaten	Vapulo 1
eautiful	Pulcher. Formosus
eauty	Pulchritudo 3 Forma 1
ecause	Quod. Quià
o become	Fio *irreg.*
bed	Lectus 2
bee	Apis 3
ger	Cervisia 1
efore, Rec. 8. E. 2.	Antè à
efore (that)	Priùsquam
little before	Sub
o beg	Rogo 1
o beget	Gigno 3
beggar	Mendicus 2
o begin	Cæpi. Incipio
o behave	Gero 3
haviour	Mores 3 pl.
hold	En. Ecce
o behold, R. 4. E. 5.	Conspicio 3
o be beholding	Debeo 2
bell	Campana 1
o believe	Credo 3
o believe (credit)	Fidem habeo 2
t belongs, R. 61. E. 1.	Refert (*imp.*
t belongs, R 62. E. 2.	Spectat (*imp.*
o belong, R 32. E 3.	Pertineo 2
loved, R. 26. E 3.	Adamatus
o be beloved,	Diligor 3 Amor 1
sides, Rec. 4. E. 1.	Adhoc
est	Optimus
times	Diluculò
tter (adv)	Melius
tter (adj)	Potior
better, Rec 4. E. 1	Satiùs
to bewail	Fleo. Lugeo 2
to bewray	Prodo 3
as big as	Instar
a bird	Avis 3
birth	Partus 4
a bitch	Canis 3
to blame	Culpo 1
to blast	Minuo 3
blessedness	Felicitas Beatitudo 3
a blessing	Bonum 2
blind	Cæcus
to blow	Flo 1
a board	Tabula 4
to boast	Jacto 1
to bob at	Impendeo 2
the body	Corpus 3
a book	Liber 2
a book seller	Bibliopola 1
a boot	Ocrea 1
bordering	Finitimus
to be born	Nascor 3
to borrow	Mutuò sumo 3
both	Et
both sides	Utraque Pars 3
bowels	Viscera 3 pl.
a boy	Puer 2
brave	Decorus, Pulcher.
brave, Ca 4.	Egregius
to break	Frango
to break (a command or promise	Violo 1
to breath out	Anhelo 1
to breed	Contraho 3
a bribe	Præmium
a bridle	Fræenum
to bring	Fero *irreg.*

to bring, R.72. E.1. Perduco 3
to bring forth Pario 1
to bring forth, R.52. E.4. Pro-(duco 3
brisk Strenuus
Brittain Britannia 1
broad Larus
a brother Frater 3
a burden Onus 3
to be buried in Oblivion Obli-(vioni trador 3
business, Ca.10 Negotia 2 pl
to be busie about Satago 3
but See the 6th Caution
to buy Emo 3

C

To *call* (*name*) Dico 3
to call (*to*) Voco 1
to call, R.27. E.1. Nomino 1
to call to mind Reputo 1
Cambridge Cantabrigia 1
can Possum
cannot Nequeo *irreg.*
capable Capax
care Cura 1
to care Prospicio 3
te take care Caveo 2
to have a care Caveo 2
careful Sedulus
to carry, Rec.6. E.2. Porto 1
to carry, Ca.8. Gero 3
a carpenter Faber lignarius
to cast about Circumdo 1
to cast down Deprimo 3
a castle Arx 3
Cataline Catalina 1
to catch Capto 1
to catch at Capto 1
to cause Facio 3
caution Cautela 1
to cease Desino 3
celebrated Celeber
to censure Carpo 3
to be certain Compertum habeo 2
Chaldæa Chaldæa 1
to change, R.37. E 1. Trans-(formo 1
to change, Rec 6.E.2. Commuto 1
a chariot Currus 4
charity Charitas 3
chastity Pudicitia 1
chearful Hilaris
good cheer Lautus apparatus 4
to cherish Foveo 2
chief Summus
a chief City Metropolis 3
a child, R.9. E.2. Puer 2
childless Orbus
children Liberi 2 pl
Christ Christus 2
christian Christianus 2
to chuse Deligo 3
Cicero Cicero 3
a citizen Civis 3
a chief city Metropolis 3
a city Urbs 3
civil Civilis
civility Humanitas 3
claret Vinum rubrum 2
clear, R.16. E.1. Purus
clear, R.26. E.3. Limpidus
to clear Purgo 1
to be cleared Absolvor 3

clearness

clarness	Perspicacitas 3
client	Consultor 3
cloth	Pannus
clothier	Pannificus 2
cloud	Nubes 3
coat	Tunica 1
cock crow	Gallicinium 2
coldness	Frigus 3
come	Venio 4
come to, Rec. 5, E. 2.	Assequor 3
come up	Ascendo 3
come back	Redeo *irreg.*
come to pass	Fio. Evenio
come to age	Adultus
come, Rec. 4. E. 1.	Futurus
comfort	Solatium 2
comfort	Consolor 1
command	Jussum 2
command (*of God*)	Mandatum. Præceptum 2
command, R. 54. E. 2.	Præsegura 1
to command	Impero 1
to commend	Laudo 1
commendation	Laus 3
to commit (*do*)	Patro 1
to commit (*trust*)	Credo 3
common	Communis
commonly	Plerumque
common-people	Vulgus 2
a companion	Sodalis 3
company	Consuetudo
to compare	Confero *irreg.*
to conceal	Celo 1
it concerns	Interest. Refert.
a condition	Sors 3
condensed	Condensatus
to condemn	Damno 1
to conquer	Vinco 3
a conqueror	Victor 3
conscience	Conscientia 1
a wounded conscience	Mens sibi mali Conscia
to consent to	Annuo 3
and consequently	Adeòque
constantly	Pertinacitèr
to consume	Carpo 3
contemptible	Temnendus
content	Contentus
continuance	Duratio 3
to continue	Maneo
to contrive	Excogito 1
convenient, Rec. 6. E. 2.	Opportunus
convenient, Ca. 10.	Aptus
conversation	Mores 3 pl.
corn	Seges 3
a corps	Cadaver 3
corrupt	Pravus
to corrupt	Corrumpo 3
cost	Impendium 2
a cottage	Tugurium 2
a covering	Tegmen 3
to covet	Concupio 4
covetous	Avarus
covetousness	Avaritia 1
counsel	Consilium 2
countenance	Vultus 4
the country	Rus 3
ones country	Patria 1
a country	Regio 3
courage	Virtus 3
a courtesie	Beneficium 2
a course	Consilium 2

a wicked course Nequitia 1
coy Fastidiosus
a living creature Animal 3
to creep out Prorepo 3
to creep upon Obrepo 3
a crime Crimen 3
cruel Crudelis
to be cruel Sævio 4
cruelty Sævitia 1
to cry, Rec.4. E.2. Clamo 1
to cry, Ca 6. Fleo. Lachrymas (fundo
to cry out Exclamo 1
curable Sanabilis
to curb Compesco 3
to cure Sano 1
cursing Dirx 1 pl.
to cut off Abscindo 3
a Cynick Philosopher Cynicus 2

D.

A *dagger* Pugio 3
daily Assiduè
a danger Periculum 2
to dance Saltro 1
Daphne Daphne 1
to dare Audeo 2
a dart Telum 2
a daughter Filia 1
a day Dies 5
to day Hodiè
every day Quotidie. Indies
dead Mortuus
half dead Semi-animis
death Mors 3
to deal Ago 3
a great deal Plurimus

to debase Obscuro 1
debauched Dissolutus
deceit Fraus 3 Dolus 2
to deceive Fallo. Decipio 3
a defence Præsidium 2
to defend Defendo 3
the delight Deliciæ 1 pl.
delighted, Rec.5. E.1. Captus
to deliver Libero 1
to deliver, R.54. E.8. Trado 3
Delphos Delphi 2 pl.
to demand Posco 3
Democritus Democritus 2
to deny Nego 1
to depart Discedo 3
to deprive Privo. Spolio 1
to deserve Mereor 2
to design Statuo 3
a design Consilium
to desire Cupio 3
to desire, R.23. E.2. Oro 1
to desire, Ca 2. E.2. Rogo 1
to desire, Ca.4. Concupio 3
a desire, R.22. E.2. Desiderium 2
a desire R.33 E.1. Ca.2. Studium 2
a desire, R 55. E 1. Libido 3
a desire, R 57. E.7. Cupido 3
to be desired, Rec.2. E.2. Exop- (rabilis
desirous Cupidus
to despise Temno. Despicio 3
to destroy Perdo 3
to destroy, Rec 1. E 1. Excido 3
to be destroyed, R.6. E 1. Intereo *irreg.*
a destruction Exitium 2 Interitus 4
destruction,

struction, R.24, E.3. Cædes
seductive Perniciosus
the Devil Diabolus 2
Devil Dæmon 3
devour Devoro 1
die Morior 3
die, R.23. E 3 R.54. E.1. Obeo irreg.
difficulty Difficultas 3
dig up Effodio 4
gnity Dignitas 3
ligence Diligentia 1
disagreeing Alienus
discharge, R.29. E.2. Absolvo 3
discharge, R 38. E.2. Fungor 3
discover Deprehendo 3
discourage Absterreo 2
discourse Sermo 3
discreet Cordatus
discretion Prudentia 1
disease Morbus 2
disgrace Dedecus 3
dishonest Inhonestus
dismal Dirus
disobey Repugno 1
dispatch Capesso 3
displease Displiceo 2
dispute Disputo 1
be distant Absum. disto 1
distrust Diffidentia 1
distrust Diffido 3
Divine Divinus
do Facio 3
do, R 64. E.3. Ago 3
do (a command) Capesso 3
to do a kindness Officium Præsto 1. beneficio afficere
to do well benè ago 3
to do good Prosum
a dodkin Teruncius 2
a dog Canis 3
dominion Imperium 2
done Actus. Gestus
a door Ostium 2
door, Rec.3 E.1. Ædes 3 pl.
to doubt Dubito 1
a dove Columba 1
to draw Traho 3
to dress Coquo 3
to drink Bibo 3
to drive Ago 3
a drone Fucus 2
drunk Ebrius
drunkenness Ebrietas 3
dull Crassus
dust Pulvis 3
duty Officium 2

E.

Earnestly Vehementer
earth Terra 1
earthly Terrestris
ease Quies 3
to ease Levo 1
to eat Edo irreg.
an effect Eventus 2
an egg Ovum 2
either Alteruter
eldest Natu Maximus
eleventh Undecimus
eloquent Disertus
else Alius

or else Alioqui
an Emperor Imperator 3
empty Inanis
to encrease Augeo 2
an end, R.55. E.1. Finis 3
an end, Rec.3. E 2. Exitus 4
an endeavour Opera 1
endless Infinitus
an endowment Dos 3
endu'd Præditus
an Enemy Hostis 3
to be inflamed Flagro 1
to engage Concurro 3
England Anglia 1
the English Angli 2 pl.
to enjoy Fruor 3
an enlightner Illuminator 3
enough Satis
to enter Ingredior 3
to enter, R.50. E.1. Admitto 3
to enter, Rec.6. E.2. Introeo (*irreg.*
to entertain, R 14. E.3. Excipio 3
to entertain, R.51 E.1. Tracto 1
to entice Allicio 3
an entrance Aditus 4
envy Invidia 1
to escape Evado 3
an estate Res familiaris
a good estate Res lauta
to esteem Æstimo 1 Facio 3
to be esteemed Fio *irreg.*
to esteem less than Posthabeo 2
eternal Æternus
eternally In Æternum
even Etiam
ever Unquam
for ever In Æternum
everlasting Sempiternus
every, R 16. E 3. Omnis
every } Quisque
every man }
every one }
every day Quotidiè. In dies
on every side Undique
evil Malus
evil, R.21. E 4. R.33. E.3. Pravus
evil (*Subst.*) Malum 2
an example Exemplum 2
to exceed Supero 1
excellent Egregius
excessive Immodicus
to execute Perpetro 1
to exercise Exercco 2
to expect Expecto 1
to expect, R.4. E.6. Spero 1
it is expedient Expedit *imp.*
an exploit Facinus 3
to expose Objicio 3
extraction Genus 3
extravagancy Luxus 4
extreme Extremus
an Eye Oculus 2

F.

Fair Formosus
to fall Cado 3
to fall, R. 10. E.3. R. 52. E.1. (Ruo 3
fame Fama
familiarly Familiariter
famous Insignis

be fast asleep. Obdormio 4
make fat Sagino 1
Father Pater 3
fathers } Paternus. Patrius
a Father }
fault Crimen 3 Culpa 1
favourable Felix
fear Metus 4
to fear, Ca.4. Vereor 2
to fear, Ca. 11 Timeo 2
feather Pluma 1
to feel Sentio 4
fellow Vir 2 Homo 3
to feteh Peto 3
few Paucus
fidelity Fidelitas 3
field Ager 2
to fight Pugno 1
to fill impleo 2
filthy Turpis
to find Invenio 4
to find, R.30. E.1. Offendo 3
fine Elegans
fire Ignis 3
first Primus
first, Rec.3. E.1. Priùs
first, R.50. E.1. Primùm
fit (just) Æquus
fit (for) Idoneus. Aptus
five Quinque
flattering Illecebrosus
flattery Planditiæ 1 pl.
flesh Caro 3
a flock Grex 2
to follow Sequor 3
to follow, R. 6. E. 1. Insector 1
to follow, R.56. E.1. R.3. E.2. Sector 1
folly Stultitia 1
folly.Rec.3. E.2. Dementia 1
food Alimentum 2
a fool Stultus
foolish Stultus
foolishly Imprudentèr
a foot Pes 3
for See Caution the 10th.
for ever in æternum
for the most part Plerùmque
to forbear, Rec.1. E.1. Teneo 2
to forbear, R.33. E.3. Parco 3
to forbid Interdico 3
foretold Præmonitus
to forget Obliviscor 3
to forgive Remitto 3
formerly Olim
to forsake Desero 3
fortune Fortuna 1
forward Proclivis. Pronus.
foul Fœdus
a foundation Fundamentum 2
a fountain Fons 3
fourth Quartus
a fox Vulpes 3
free Immunis
fresh Novus
a friend Amicus 2
friendly Amicè
friendship Amicitia 1
from à ab. See Caution the 13th
from this time Dehinc
fruit Fruges 3 pl.
full Plenus
future Futurus

G.

GAin Lucrum 2
to gain Rec.2. E.1. Concilio 1
to gain, R.40. E.3. Potior 4
a garden Hortus 2
to gather Lego 3
a general Imperator 3
generally Magnâ ex parte
generous Generosus
a gentleman Nobilis. Homo Generosus
gentleness Mansuetudo 3
to get, R.54. E.7. Comparo 1
to get, Rec.4. E.1. Ca.3. Quæro 3
to get, Ca.4. Contraho 3
to get, R.24. E.1. Ca.8. Adipiscor 3
to get up into Ascendo 3
gilded Auratus
to give Do 1
to give, R.10. E.2. R.33. E.1. Præbeo 2
to give, Rec.2. E.1. Tribuo 3
to give, R.48. E.2. Edo 3
to give, Rec.6. E.2. Reddo 3
to give one's self ovrr to Indulgeo 2
to give ones mind wholly to Totus incumbo 3
to be glad Gaudeo 2
glorious, Rec.1. E.1. Pulcher
glorious, Rec.4. E.2. Inclytus
to go Eo *irreg.* Proficiscor 3
to go abroad Exspatior 1
to go on, Rec.3. E.2. Pergo 3
to go on, Rec 5. E.2. Procedo 3
to go out of, Rec.6. E.2. Decedo 3
to go out of, Ca.1. Effluo 3
to go to, R.5. E.3. Peto 3
to go to School In Studiis literarum versor 1
God Deus 2
of God Divinus
God's Divinus
godly Sanctus. Pius
a goddess Dea 1
gold Aurum 2
of gold Aureus
golden Aureus
good Bonus
good, R.24. E.1. Purus
good cheer Lautus apparatus 4
goods Bona 2 pl.
as good as Instar
to do good Prosum
a good estate Res familiaris
good natured Humanus
goodness Bonitas 3
good part Bonum 2
the Gospel Evangelium 2
to Govern Moderor 1
government Regimen 3
grace Gratia 1
the graces Gratiæ 1 pl.
to grant Do 1 Concedo 3
a grashopper Locusta 1
to gratifie Morem gero 3 Gratificor 1
great Magnus
great, R.14. E.3. Immodicus

so

great	Tantus
great deal	Plurimus
great men	Magnates
greatest, Rec.2. E.2.	Summus
Grecian	Graius
greedy	Avidus
greeting	Salus 3
to be grieved, R.7 E.2.	Doleo 2
to be grieved at	Piget *imp.*
groat	Drachma 1
the ground	Humus 2
guest	Conviva 1
guilty, R.16. E.1.	Reus
guilty, Rec.2. E.2.	Conscius
guiny	Regalis aureus

H:

Half dead	Semianimis
to Handle	Tracto 1
to hang	Suspendo 3
happen	Contingit *imp.*
happiness	Felicitas 3
happy	Felix. Beatus
Hard	Difficilis
hardness	Durities 5
hardship	Labor 3
to hasten	Festino 1
a hat	Galerus 2
hatcht	Prognatus
to hate	Odi. Odio habeo. Odio (prosequor
to be hated	Odio sum
hated	Exosus
hatred	Odium 2
to have	Habeo 2
to have a cave	Caveo 2
to have a mind	Volo *irreg.*
to Hawk	Aucupor 1
the head	Caput 3
headlong	Præceps
to heal	Medeor 2
to be healed	Medicabilis
health	Salus 3
healthful	Salutifer
to heap	Congero
a heap	Acervus 2
to hear	Audio 4
to hearken	Aurem præbeo 2
the heart	Cor
the heart, R.26.E.1.	Animus 2
a heathen	Infidelis
heathen	Ethnicus
Heaven	Cælum
of Heaven	Cœlestis
heavenly	Cælestis
heavy	Gravis
heedless	Incautus
a heifer	Juvenca 1
to that height	Eò
heinous	Flagitiosus. Atrox.
Hell	Infernum 2
Hell, Rec.5. E.1.	Gehenna 1
Hell, R.58.	Inferi 2 pl.
Helen	Helena 1
an help	Adjumentum 2
an herb	Herba 1
Heraclitus	Heraclitus 2
Hercules	Hercules 3
hidden	Abditus
hidden, R.42. E.2.	Cæcus
high, Altus. Rec,2, E.1.	sublimis
highest	Summus
himself	Sui
himself (*after a Noun Subst.*)	Ipse.

to hinder Obsto. Impedio 4
his own Suus
to hiss Sibilo 1
to hit Peto. Percutio 3
hitherto Hactenùs
Holland Hollandia 1
holy Sanctus
holy-day Feriæ 1 pl.
home Domus 4
honest Sincerus
honestly Honestè
honesty Probitas 3
honour, Honor 3. R.43. E 4. Decus 3
honour, Rec.2. E.1. Gloria 1
honourable Præclarus
hony Mel 3
hony-comb Favus 2
hope Spes 5
Horace Horatius 2
a horse Equus 1 2
hotly Acritèr
an Hour Hora 1
an House Domus 2 & 4
how Quàm
however At. Attamen.
how many Quot
how much Quantus
how much soever Quantuscunq;
to hug himself Sibi plaudo 3
humane Humanus
humble Humilis
humbly Submissè
humour, R.14. E.3. Mores 3 pl.
humour, R 25. E 2. Sensus 4
two hundred Ducenti pl.
three hundred Treçenti pl.
hunger Fames 2
to hunt Venor 1
to hurt Obsum. Nocco 2. Lædo 3
hurtful Noxius
an husband Maritus 2
an husband man Agricola 1
hypocrisie Hypocrisis 3

I.

James Jacobus 2
Ice Glacies 3
an Idiot Morio 3
idle Otiosus
Jerusalem Hierosolyma 1
Jesus Jesus
a jewel Gemma 1
if Si
as if Ac si
if any Siquis
ignoble Ignobilis
ignorance Ignorantia 1
ignorant Ignarus
ignorant, R.15. E.1. Rudis
ill (adv.) Malè
ill (adj.) Malus
an image Imago 3
to imitate Imitor 1
to imitate, R 13. E.1. Sequor 3
impartial Æquus
impiety Impietas 3
to imprison In carcerem conjicio 3
imprisonment Incarceratio 3
inclinable Proclivis
an inclination Animus 8
indulgent Blandus. Indulgens
industry Industria 1

an

an infant	Infans 3
ingenuous	Liberalis. Ingenuus
to injure	Noceo 1
injured	Læsus
an injury	Injuria 1
innocence	Innocentia 1
innocent	Insons. R.16 E.1. Integer
to inquire for	Exquiro 3
instruction	Institutio 3
insupportable	Intolerabilis
to intend	Statuo 3
into	In
to invent, R.57. E.1.	Fingo 3
to invent, R. 53. E.2. Rec.5. E.1.	Excogito 1
Io	Jo
John	Johannes 3
joy	Gaudium 2 Lætitia 1
to joyn	Jungo 3
Ireland	Hibernia 1
of Iron	Ferreus
it	Is
its own	Suus
Judæa	Judæa 1
a judg	Judex 3
to judg	Judico 1
Judgment	Judicium 2
a judgment Seat	Tribunal. 3
Juno	Juno 3
Jupiter	Jupiter 3
just	Justus
a just reward	Pretium 2
Justice	Justitia 1
just like	Non aliterquàm

K.

TO *Keep*, R.54. E.8. Ca.11.	Servo 1
to Keep, R.56 E.1.	Observo 1
to Keep, Rec.5. E.2	Teneo 3
to Keep of	Propulso 2
a Keeper	Custos 1
to Kill	Interficio. Occido 3
Kind	Benignus
Kind, R.4. E.3.	Amans
a Kind	Genus 3
Kindly	Leniter
a Kindness	Beneficium 2
Kindness	Humanitas 3
a King	Rex 3
a Kingdom	Regnum 2
a King-killer	Regicida 1
Knavery	Impostura 1
a Knife	Culter 2
to Knock at	Pulso 1
to Know	Scio 4. Novi.
not to Know	Nescio 4. Ignoro 1
to Know, R.3. E 6.	Intelligo 3
to Know, R.25. E,2.	Agnosco 3
to Know, R.25. E.2.	Calleo 2
to Know, R.26. E.2. R.52. E.8.	Cognosco 3

L.

LAbour	Labor 3
See Labour, R.8. E.1.	Opera 1
to Labour	Laboro. Operor 1
to Lack	Egeo 2
a Lady, R.58. E.2.	Matrona 1
to be laid open	Patefio
to Lament	Lugeo 2

Land

Land Ager 2 Rus 3
a Lark Alauda 1
Last Supremus
Last, R 53. E.1. Superior
of Late Nuper
too Late Nimis serò
to Laugh Rideo 2
to Laugh at Rideo 2
a Laughing stock Ludibrium 2
Law Lex. Jus 3
to Lay, R.32. E.2. Struo 3
to Lay, Ca.3. Jacio 3
to Lay upon Impono 3
to Lay out Insumo 3
Laziness Ignavia 1
to Lead Duco 3
to Leap over Transilio 4
to Learn Disco 3
Learned Doctus
Learning Doctrina 1
Learning, R.40. E.1. Literæ 1 (pl.
Least Minimus
Leave Venia 1
to Leave Relinquo 3
to Leave off Desino 3
Left-hand Sinister
to Lend Mutuò do 1
at Length Tandem
Less Minor
to Lessen Obtero 3
a Lesson Lectio 3
Lest Nè
to Let in Admitto 3
a Letter (Epistle) Literæ 1 pl.
a Letter Litera 1
Leyden Lugdunum 2

Liable Obnoxius
Liberty Libertas 2
a Lie Mendacium 2
to Lie Jaceo 2
Life Vita 2
Light Lumen 3
Like Similis
Like, R 67. E.1. Par
Like(R 70. E.1. Similitè
just Like Haud aliter quàm
to Like Probo 1
Like for like, R 67. E.1. Taliò 3
a Lip Labium 2
Liquid Liquidus
Little Parvus
Little, R.62. E.2. Exiguus
Little (adv.) Parùm
a Little, Rec.6. E.1. Paululum
a Little before Sub
to Live Vivo 3
to Live, Rec,5. E.1. Ætatem (ago 3
the Liver Jecur 3
a Living Creature Animal 3
Lying, R.29. E.2. Mendacium 2
Lo Ecce
to Load Gravo 1
London Londinum 2
Long Longus
Long, R.58. E.1. Longinquus
Long (adv.) Diù
to Look to Consulo 3
the Lord Dominus 2
to Lose Amitto 3
to Lose, R.68. E.1. Perdo 3
to be Lost Pereo *irreg.*
a Lot Sors 3

ove Amor 3
Love, Amo 1. R.22. E.2. Diligo 3
Love, R 13. E.1. R.23. E 1. Amore prosequor 3
Lover Amans
ving (his Wife) Uxorius
w Humilis
w, R.65. E.1. Parvus. Vilis
ust Libido 3

M.

Macedons Macedones 3 pl.
to be mad Insanio 4
be made Fio irreg.
adness Insania 1
maintain Alo 3
make, Rec 2. E. 1. R 43. E. 3 Reddo 3
make, R.30. E.2 Creo 1
make, Rec.4. E.1. Struo 3
make Facio 3
make away Perdo 3
make fat Sagino 1
make mentson of Memini Defect.
male Mas 3
malice Invidia 1
man Homo 3. Vir 2
f a man Humanus
man's Humanus
o manage Gero 3
mankind Genus humanum
manners Mores 3 pl.
o manure Exerceo 2
many Multus
many, R.48 E.1. Complures pl.
so many Tot indec.
how many Quot indec.
to marry again Matrimonium repeto 3
Mars Mars 3
a Master Herus 2
a Master, R 37. E.2. Dominus 2
the master Præceptor 3
a matter Res 5
to matter Pendo 3
a medicine Medicina 1
to melt Liquefacio 3
a member Membrum 2
a memory Memoria 1
Menippus Menippus 2
other mens Alienus
a merckant Mercator 3
merry Hilaris
a method Ars 3
mettal Metallum 2
the middle Medium 2
might See Caution the 2d
might (Subst.) Opis 3 Triptot.
mightily Magnopere
mighty Fortis
a mile Miliare 3
the mind Animus 2
to mind, R.11. E.3. Ago 3
to call to mind Reputo 1
Minerva Minerva 1
to mingle Misceo 2
mirth Lætitia 1
it misbecomes Dedecet imp.
mischief Malum 2
a miser Avarus
miserable Miser
a misery Malum 2

a

a misfortune Infortunium 2
to be mistaken Erro 1
a mistress Amica 1
a moment Momentum 2
Monday Dies Lunæ 5
a month Mensis 3
many Pecunia. Nummi 2 pl.
more Plus. *Dip.*
more, R.5. E.6. R.20. E.3. Ma-(gis
no more Non amplius
in the morning Manè
most Plurimus
for the most part Plerùmque
a mother Mater 3
to move Moveo 2
a mount Mons 3
of the Mountain Montanus
the mouth Os 3
much multus
much (adv.) multùm
how much Quantus
so much Tantus
too much Nimius
too much (adv.) Nimiùm
murder, R.12. E.1. Cædes
murder, R.53. E.4. Homici-(dium 2
the muses Musæ 1 pl
musick, R.42. E.1. Cantus 4
musick, R.66. E.1. Musice 1
my self, Ego. Egomet. R.23. E. (2. ipse

N.

Naked Nudus
a name Nomen 3
a good name Honesta fama 1
Narcissus Narcissus 2
narrow Angustus
nature Natura 1
good natured Humanus
nay Imò
to neglect Negligo 3
negligence Negligentia 1
Neptune Neptunus 2
a nest Nidus 2
a net Laqueus 2
never Nunquam
nevertheless Nihilominùs
next Proximus. R.45. E.2. Se-(quens
niggardly Parco
night Nox 3
nine Novem. *indec*
no Nullus
no (adv.) Non
no one Nemo 3
no body Nemo 3
no more Non amplius
no way, Rec.5. E.1. Minimè
noble, Rec.4. E.2. Pulcher
noble, Rec.5. E.2. Nobilis
noise Strepitus 4
none Nullus
none (*no man*) Nemo. Nullus.
not Rec.4 E.1. Haud
nothing Nihil. Nihilum
to nourish, R.5. E.4. Nutrio 4
to nourish, Ca.7. Alo 3
Now if Quòd si
now adays Nunc dierum. His (temporibus
a Nymph Nympha 1

O.

Obedience Obedientia 1 Obsequium 2
obey Obsequor 3 Morem Gero 3
be buried in Oblivion Oblivioni trador 2
observe, Ca.7. Colo 3
obstinate Pertinax
obtain Potior 4
obtain, Ca 2. E.2. Impetro 1
an offence Peccatum 2
to offend Pecco 1
an offender Delinquens
be offered, R.45 E 2. Dor 1
an off spring Progenies 3
of late Nuper
often Sæpè
Oh! Proh!
old age Senectus 3
once Semel
on every side Undique
one Unus
one, Rec.3. E 1. Quidam
one, Rec.3. E 2. Quis
only Solus
only (adv) Tantùm
an opinion Sententia 1
an opportunity Opportunitas (Occasio 3
an opportunsty, Rec. 5 E. 1. (Tempus 3
to oppress Opprimo 3
Ops Ops 3
or else Alioqui
an Oracle Oraculum 2
an Orator Orator 3
to order Instruo 3
Orestes Orestes 1 vel 3
an ornament Decus 3
other Alius
other mens Alienus
to overcome Supero 1
ought See Caution the 2d.
outward Externus
to owe Debeo 2
an Owner Dominus 2
an Ox Bos 3
Oxford Oxonia 1 Oxonium 2

P.

A Pack Agmen 3
pains Labor 3
a Palace Palatium 2
Paper Charta 1
a Parent Parens 3
Parentage Genus 3
the part, Rec.3.E.1. Munus 3
a part, R.53. E.2. Pars 3
good part Bonum 2
for the most part Plerúmque
a Partridge Perdix 3
to such a pass Eò
to come to pass Fio irreg. Evenio 4
passions Animi 2 pl.
past, R.51. E.1. Superior
a path Semita 1
patience Patientia 1
a pattern Exemplum 2
to pay Solvo 3
peace Pax 3
a Pen Calamus scriptorius 2

a Pen knife Scalpellum 2
penitent Resipiscens. Pænitenti-
(am agens
a penny Denarius 2
people Populus 2
common-people Vulgus 2
to perceive Intelligo 3
to perish Pereo *irreg*
to perform præsto 1
a perswasion Argumentum 2
perverse Contumax
a Pestilence Pestis 3
Phaeton Phaeton 3
Philip Philippus 2
philosopher Philosophus 2
Phocis Phocis, dis 3
Phœbus Phœbus 2
a physitian Medicus 2
physick Mediciua 1
a picture pictura 1
a piece Nummus 2
piety pietas 3
to pinch premo 3 Urgeo 2
to pine away Contabesco 3
a pismire Formica 1
to pity Misercor 2
to pity, R.63. E.1. *Miseret imp.*
a place, Ca. 10. Officium 2
a plague pestis 3
to play, R.72. E.2. Ferias ago 3
pleasant, R.14. E.3. Festivus
to please placeo 2
pleased Captus
pleasing Gratus
pleasure Voluptas 3
Pluto Pluto 3
a Poet Poeta 1
policy Dolus 1
poor pauper
to possess, R.55. E.1. Incesso 3
to post propero 1
power potestas 3
small pox Variolæ 1 pl.
a practice Ars 3
praise Laus 3
a prater Garrulus 2
a prayer Votum 2
prayers preces 3 pl.
to preach Concionor 1
to prefer before præpono 3 An-
(tefero *irreg.*
to prejudice Incommodo 1
prejudicial Incommodus
to prepare paro 1
to be prepared, Rec.6. E.2. præ-
(parer 1
presence præsentia 1
present præsentaneus
a present Donum 2
to present Dono 1
to preserve Servor
pretious pretiosus
to prevent prævenio 4
to prick, Rec 2. E.2. Reclamo 1
pride Superbia 1
a priest Sacerdos 3
privy particeps
to prize Æstimo 1
prodigality Luxuria 1
profit Utilitas 3
to profit prosum
profitable Utilis
a promise promissum 2
a promise, R.7. E.1. Fides 5

to

to promise	polliceor 2
to promise, Ca. 5.	Spondeo 2
Proserpina	Proserpina 1
to prosper	Fortuno 1
proud	Superbus
Providence	Providentia 1
to provoke	Lacesso 3
to pull	Carpo 3
to punish	punio 4 pœnâ afficio 3
to be punished	pœnas do 1
punishment,	pœna 1 supplicium 2
to purchase	paro 1 Acquiro 3
pure	purus
to put away	Amoveo 2
to put on	Induo 3
to put over	Superinduo 3
Pylades	Pylades 3
Pythagoras	Pythagoras 1

Q.

QUarrelling	Rixa 1
Quick	Vivus
Quickly	Mox
Quick-sighted	Sagax
Quiet	Tranquillus

R.

A Race	Cursus 4
a Race, R.67. E.4.	Genus. Sanguis 3
a rack	Cruciatus 4
a tattered rag	Panniculus 2
to rage. 42. E 3.	Debacchor 1
to raise, Rec 6. E.2.	Resuscito 1
to raise up, R.10. E.1.	Tollo 3
to rank	Repono 3
rare	Rarus
a rate	Pretium 2
rather	Potiùs
to ravish	Rapio 3
a rasor	Novacula 1
to reach	Pertingo 3
to read	Lego 3
a reading	Lectio 3
ready	Promptus. Paratus
real	Sincerus
really, R.27.E.3.	Re verâ
really, Rec 6. E.1.	Verè
reason	Ratio 3
a reason	Causa 1
a reason, Ca.6.	Argumentum 2
to recall	Revoco 1
to receive	Accipio 3
to recover	Convalesco 3
to recompense	Penso 1
to redeem	Redimo 3
to reduce	Revoco 1
to refrain from	Desisto 3
to refuse	Recuso. Nego 1
to refuse, R.55. E.1.	Abnuo 3 Detrecto 1
to reject	Respuo 3
to reign	Regno 1
a rein	Habena 1
to rejoyce	Gaudeo 2
to relieve	Sublevo 1
Religion	Religio 3
religious	Religiosus. Pius
relying upon	Fretus
to remember	Reminiscor 3
to be remembred, R.19. E.2.	Celebrandus

renown, Rec. 1. E. 1: Fama 1
renown, Ca 4. Gloria 1
a rent Fissura 1
to repay Rependo 3
to repent Resipisco 3 Fœni (tentiam ago
to repent of pœnitet *imp.*
repentance Resipiscentia 1
report Fama 1 Rumor 3
it is reported Fama est. Fertur
to reprove Reprehendo 3
reputation Dignitas 3
to require postulo 1
to requite Refero *irreg.*
to resemble Refero *irreg.*
to resist Repugno 1
to be resisted Resistitur *imp.*
to resolve Statuo 3
to restore Restituo. Reddo 3
to restrain Compesco 3 Co- (hibeo 2
to return, neut. Redeo *irreg.* (Reverter 3
to return, act. Refero: Reddo
revenge Vindicta 1
to revenge Ulciscor 3
reverence Observantia 1
a reward præmium 2
a just reward pretium 2
Rhea Rhea 1
rich Dives
right Dexter
righteous Justus
to ring Sono 1
to rise Surgo 3
to rise, Rec. 3. E. 1. Orior 3 & 4
to rob Spolio 1
a rod Virga 1
the Romans Populus Romanus (R. 50. E. 1. Romani 2 pl.
Rome Roma 1
a rope restis 3
a rose rosa 1
to be ruined Ad exitium ruo 3
a rule regula 1
to run Curro 3
to run before præcurro 3
to run headlong ruo 3

S.

Sacred sacer
sad, R 25 E. 1. miser
safe Tutus
safely Tutò
a Saint Sanctus 2
sake Causa. Gratia 1
the same Idem
sanctity sanctitas 3
to satisfie Expleo 2
Saturday Dies sabbati, Saturni
Saturn Saturnus 2
to save Auxilium fero *irreg.*
to saw serrâ seco 1
a sawyer serrarius 2
to say, Rec. 4. E. 2. Inquio *defect.*
scarce Vix
a Scholar, R. 19. E. 2. Doctus
a Scholar, R. 67. E. 1. Discipulus 2
a scholar, Ca. 3. Scholaris 3
to go to School In studiis litera- (rum versor 1
to scold vixor 1
to scorn Contemno 3
a Scot Scotus 2

to

Scrape together	Corrado 3
Sea	Mare 3
the Sea	Marinus
son	Tempestas 3
ret, Rec.2. E.2.	Celatus
secret	Arcanum 1
retly	Clanculùm
curity	præsidium 2
y, R.69 E 2.	En
see	Video 2
see, R.58. E.2.	Specto 1
see, R.4. E.1.	Contemplor 1
seek	Quæro 3
seek ambitiously for	Ambio (irreg.
seem	Videor 2
en, R.26. E.3.	Conspectus
seize upon	Occupo 1
ldom	Rarò
sell	Vendo 3
sell, R.56. E4	Auctionem (facio 3
send	Mitto 3
send for	Accerso 3
sense	sensus 4
sense, R.47 E1.	Mens 3
sensible	Conscius
erious	serius
serpent	serpens 3
servant	servus 2
serve, R.30. E 2.	Colo 3
serve, R.58.E 2, Rec.5.	Servio 4
serve up to	Appono 3
set	pono 3
setting out	Egressus 3
seven	Septem *indec.*
several	Complures pl.
a shape	Figura 1
sharp	Acerbus
to sharpen	Acuo 3
to shave	Rado 3
a sheep	Ovis 3
to shew	Indico 1
to shew, R.10.E 1.	Præsto 1
to shew, Rec.3. E.1.	Monstro 1
a shield	Clypeus 2
a shilling	Solidus 2
to shine	Fulgeo 2
to shine upon	Affulgeo 2
short	Brevis
should	See Caution the 2d.
the shoulder	Humerus 2
to shout	Clamorem tollo 3
to shut	Claudo
to be sick	Ægroto 1
both side	Utraque pars 3
on every side	Undique
a sight, Rec.5. E.1.	Spectacu- (lum
sight	Aspectus 4
quick sighted	Sagax
to be silent	Taceo 2
a sign	signum 2
a sin	Peccatum 2
to sin	Pecco. Delinquo 3
to sing	Canto 1
the Sirens	Sirenes 3 pl.
a sister	soror 3
Sisyphus	Sisyphus 2
to sit	sedeo 2
a sitting, R.2. E.2.	sessio 3
to sit up, R.5. E.3.	Vigilo 1
sixth	sextus
skilful	peritus

skilled

skilled Doctus
the sky Cælum 2
to be slain Cœdor 3
slander Calumnia 1
a slave Mancipium 2 Verna 1
sleep somnus 2
to sleep Dormio 4
to be fast asleep Obdormio 4
slighted spretus
slow Tardus
a sluggard Ignavus
sluggishness Ignavia 1
the small pox Variolæ 1 pl.
smooth Blandus
Snares Insidiæ 1 pl.
so Ità. sic
so (before an Adj. or Adv.) (Tam
so great Tantus
so many Tot
so much Tantus
Socrates Socrates 3
to be sold Veneo irreg.
a Soldier Miles 3
solid solidus
some Quidam. Nonnullus
some, R.76. E.2. Rec.5. E.1. (Ca.4. Aliquis
some one, R 26. E.3. Aliquis
sometimes Interdum
sometimes, R.48. E.1. Nunc
a Son Filius 2
soon statim
soon, R.5. E.3. Vesperi
too soon Præmaturè
sorrow Luctus 4
the Soul Anima 1
sound sanus
a sound sonus 2
a space spatium
to spare Parco
a Sparrow Passer
to speak Loquor
to spend Ago
a Spirit Animus 2
to spoil, R.8. E.2. Vasto
sprung Prognatus
to square Quadro 1
to stab Confodio 3
stabbed Percussus
a stable stabulum 2
a Staff Baculus 2
to stand, Ca.11. Sum. se habeo 2
to stand in, R.43. E.1. Con- (sto 1
a Star stella 1
stately Augustus
to stay Commoror
to stay for Opperior 4
stead Vicis 3 Tript. Locus 2
instead of Pro
to Steal, R.11. E.4. Abigo 3
Stealing Furtum 2
a Steed Equus 2
Steep Præceps
a Step mother Noverca 1
a Step-son Privrgnus 2
to Stir up Excito 1
a Stomach Appetitus 4
a Stone Lapis 3
Straits Angusta 2 pl.
Strange Mirus
Strength Vires 3 pl.
a Stripe Plaga 1

to

Strive Nitor 3
Stroak Ictus 4
*rong, R.*10. *E.*3. ſtabilis
*rong, R.*22. E 2. Vehemens
rong, Ca.5. *Robuſtus*
ubborn Contumax
ubbornneſs Contumacia
udy ſtudium 2
Study ſtudeo 2
*ſtudy, R.*48. E.1. *Literis o-*
(peram do 1
Study, R.49. E. Operam do 1
Subdue ſubigo 3
Subject ſubditus 2
ubſtance Res 5 pl.
uch Talis. Ejuſmodi. (*before*
an Adj.) Tam
o ſuch a paſs Eò
udden *Repentinus*
uddenly repentè
o ſuffer Subeo. Fero *irreg.*
ulmo Sulmo 3
ummer Æſtas 3
o ſummon Cito 1
he Sun Sol 3
Support Adminiculum Ful
(crum 2
Sure Certus
o be in ſuſpence pendeo 2
o Suſtain Tolero 1
Sweet *Dulcis*
*Sweet, R.*10. E.2. Fragrantèr
Sweetneſs Dulcedo 3
Swift Celer

T:

TO *take* Capio 3
to take, Rec.1. E.1 Expugno 1
to take, R.57. E.1. Accipio 3
to Take care, R.54. E 6. Curo 1
to Take care, Rec.5. E.2. Ca-
(veo 2
to Take from, Adimo 3 Aufero
(*irreg.*
to Take out of Eximo 3
to Take a journey Se in viam
(do 1
to take to wife Uxorem duco 3
Taken Captus
Tall *Procerus*
to Tame Domo 1
Tantalus Tantalus 2
a Tattered rag Panniculus 2
to Teach Doceo 2
Teachable Docilis
a Teacher Doctor 3
to Tell Dico 3
to Tell, R.29. E.1. Moneo 2
to tell of, Rec.3. E 1. Indico 1
a Temper Ingenium 2
Temperance Temperantia 1
Temperate Modeſtus
a Temptation Tentatio 3
to be Tender of Parco 3
Terrible Terribilis
Than Quàm
Thanks Gratia 1
That See Caution the 4th
Then Tunc. Ibi. *R.*56. E.1. Igi-
(tur
There Ibi
They themſelves Ipſi. pl.
Thick Craſſus
a Thief Fur 3
a Thigh Femur 3

a Thing Res 5
to Think, Puto. Existimo 1
to Think, R.25. E.1. Videtur (*imp.*
to Think, R.26. E.1. R.56. E 2. (Cogito 1
to Think, R.33. E.1: Credo 3
to Think, Rec.4. E.2. Duco 3
to Think worthy, R.38. E 2. (Dignor 1
to Thirst after Sitio 4
Thirteen Tredecim
This Hic
Tho Etsi. Licèt
Thorny Spinosus
Those Isti. pl. *See Caution* 11th.
to Threaten with Minor 1
Threats Minæ 1 pl.
Three Tres pl.
three hundred Trecenti pl.
threescore Sexaginta *ind.*
throughly Penitùs
to throw Ago 3
to throw into Injicio 3
to thrust out Expello 3
to thrust down Deprimo. Detrudo 3
thy Tuus
Tibur Tibur 3
timber Materia 1
time Tempus 3
time. R.51. E.2. Ætas 3
time, Rec.4. E.2. Ca.6. Hora 1
in time, Rec.5. E.1. Maturè
from this time Dehine
Titan Titan 3
Titus Titus 3
together Simul
a token, Ca.10. Munus 3
a tongue Lingua
too Etiam
too late serò nimis
too much Nimium
too much (adv.) Nimiùm
too soon Præmaturè
the top Apex 3
to torment, Rec.6. E.2. Discruciò
to torment, R 42. E.2. Vexo
a torment Pœna
a torture Cruciatus
to toss Jacto. Agito
towards Erga. In
a Town Oppidum 2
the Town Urbs 3
a track Trames
treachery Perfidia
to tread Calco
to treat Tracto
trifles Nugæ 1 pl.
trouble Miseria
a trouble, R.37. E.1. Dolor 3
troublesom Molestus
to truant Emaneo 2
true Verus
a trumpet Tuba 1
to trust Credo 3
trusting to Fretus
truth Verum 2
Tully Tullius 2
to turn, neut. Abeo *irreg.*
to turn from Aversor 1
to turn out of, R.78. E.1. Deturbo 1

to

turn out of, Ca. 10. Amoveo 2
elve Duodecim *ind*
enty Viginti *ind.*
o Duo
hundred Ducenti pl.

V.

Ain Inanis
Valiant Magnanimus
value Facio. Pendo 3
nus Venus, eris 3
rtue Virtus 3
rtuous Probus
ry See Caution the 8th.
Vessel Navis 3
ly Deformis
ce Vitium 2 Scelus 3
ictory Victoria 1
view Speculor 1
villain Scelestus
villany Facinus 3
a Viper Vipereus. Viperinus
lysses Ulysses 3
uncloath Exuo 3
becoming Indecorus
belief Infidelitas 3
blameable Inculpatus
undergo Subeo *irreg.*
understand Percipio 3
nderstanding Mens 3
undertake Suscipio 3
nexpected Improvisus
nfit (to) Ineptus
nfit (for) Inutilis
ngrateful Ingratus
nhappy Infelix

University Academia 1
unjust Iniquus
unkindness Injuria 1
unlearned Indoctus
unless Nî. Nisi
unlike Dissimilis
unmindful Immemor
unpassable Invius
unpleasant Ingratus
unprofitably Inutiliter
unreasonable Iniquus
unripe Immaturus
unsatiable Insatiabilis
unspeakable Ineffabilis
untimely Immaturus
unworthy Indignus
use Usus 4
to use Utor 3
utmost, Rec. 5. E. 2. Extremus
utmost, Ca. 2. E. 1. Summus
Vulcan Vulcanus 2

W.

To *Wage* Gero 3
to waken Expergiscor 3
to walk Ambulo 1
walls Mænia 3 pl.
want Penuria. Inopia 1
to want (need) Egeo 2
to want (be without) Careo 2
wanting, R. 21 E. 2. Egenus
to be wanting Desum
war Bellum 2
warfare Militia 1
warily Cautè
warlike Bellicosus
to warn Moneo 2

wasted Confectus
to watch Vigilo 1
watchfully Vigilant èr
water Aqua 1
a way Via 1
way, Ca.2. E 2. Mos 3
no way, Rec.5. E 1. Minimè
weak, R.14. E.2. Infirmus
weak, Ca.5. Imbellis
wealth Opes 3 Divitiæ 1 pl.
weary of, R.67. E.1. Pertæsus
to be weary of Tædet *imp.*
to be weary, R 56. E.2. Defatis-
(cor 3
a week Hebdomas 3 Hebdo-
(mada 1
to weep Fleo 2
weeping, Rec.1. E.1. Lachrymæ
(1 pl
weighty Ponderosus
well Bonè
well, R.45. E.1. Pulchrè
what Quis
what, R.10. E.4. Qualis
whatever } Quisquis. Qui-
whatsoever } (cunque
what one Quotusquisque
a whelp Catulus 2
when Cùm. Ubi. Postquam
when, R.63. E.1. Quando
where Ubi
whereas Cùm. Quando quidem
whether An
which, R.17. E 2. Rec 2. E.1.
(Quis
while Dum
to whip Flagellis cœdo 3
who, R. 10. E. 4. R. 53. E.
(Qu
whole Tot
whole. R.41. E.5. Integ
wholly Penit
whom Q
whom, R.61. E.1. Cujus, a, u
whose Q
whosoever Quisquis. Quicunq
wicked Impius. Scelest
wicked, Rec.6. E 2. Flagitiosu
a wicked course Nequitia
wickedness Impietas
a wickedness Scelus
a wife Uxor
wild Fero
a wild beast Fera
will Voluntas
to win Lucror
the wind Ventus
a wing Ala
winter Hyems
wisdom Sapientia
wise Sapien
to be wise Sapio 3
to wish for Opto
to wish, R 5.E.1. Exopto
to wish, R.26. E 3. Precor 1
wit Ingenium 2
wit, R.35. E.3. Mens 3
without Sine. Absque
wo Væ
a Wolf Lupus 2
a woman Mulier 3
woman-like Muliebriter
to wonder at Miror 1
a woodcock Scolopax 3

wol	Lana 1
word	Verbum 2
work	Opus 3
work	Laboro. Operor 1
e world	Orbis 3
e world, R. 68. E. 1.	Terræ 1 pl.
orse	Pejor
worshipper	Cultor 3
orth	Pietium 2
be worth	Valeo 2
wound	Vulnus 3
wounded conscience	Mens sibi (mali conscia

X.

Erxes	Xerxes 3

Y.

A Year	Annus 2
Yet	Tamen
a young man	Adolescens 3
your self	Tu
youth	Juventus 3
a youth	Juvenis 3

The End of the Second Index.

DUBLIN

The Third Index of the Words contained in the Verses: Where A stands for Adonic, E for Exameter and Pentameter, and v. for Verse.

A.

To *be able*	A. 2. v. 20. Valeo 2
abroad	Peregrè
to accustom	Assuesco 3
an acorn	Glans, dis 3
an Action	Actum 2
to adorn	Exorno 1
an affair	Res 5
again, E. 24. v. 4.	Denuo
again, E. 30. v. 3.	Rursus
age, E. 43. v. 7.	Senectus 3
old age, E. 43. v. 8.	Canities 5
alive	Vivus
all	Omnis
alone	Solus
also, E. 34. v. 3.	Tum
among	Inter
and not	Nec
another	Alter

An-

Antiopa	Antiopa 1
any	Ullus
any one, E.39. v.8.	Quisquam
Apelles	Apelles 3
to appear above	Exto 1
an apple	Pomum 2
to approve	Probo 1
Argos	Argos
art	Ars 3
an artist	Artifex 3
as if, E.8: v.2.	Tanquam
as if, E.29. v. 1 & 2.	Velut
as if, E.36. v.5.	Quasi
as it were, E.43. v.7.	Quasi
as much as	Quantò
as soon as, E.34. v.2.	Ut
to ask	Posco 3
Athens	Athenæ 1 pl.
at least	Tandem
an atome	Atomus 2
to attend, E 24. v.1.	Duco 3
to attend, E 43. v.3.	Sollicito 1

B.

TO *Banish*	Fugo 1
a Bankrupt	Decoctor 3
barren	Sterilis
a beard	Barba 1
bearded	Barbatus
a wild beast	Fera 1
because	Quià
before, E.10. v.2.	Priusquam
before, E.30. v.3.	Antè
beggary	Paupertas 3
to behold	Cerno 3
to believe	Credo 3
best	Optimus
better, E.23. v.8.	Potior
to be better than, E.13. v.1.	(Præsto
between	Inter
to bewail	Lugeo 2
to beware	Caveo 2
a bird	Avis 3
black	Niger
blind	Cæcus
blood	Sanguis 3
to boast	Jacto 1
to boast of	Jacto 1
the body	Corpus 3
boisterous	Turbidus
to be born	Nascor 3
both, E 20. v.1.	Uterque
a boy	Puer 2
brass	Æs 3
the breast, E 42. v 5.	Pectora
	(3 pl.
a bridle	Frænum
to bring	Fero *irreg.*
brisk	Acer
to build, E.8. v.1.	Struo 3
to build, E.19. v.1.	Ædifico 1
a Bull	Taurus
buried	Conditus
to burn	Uro 3
but, E.18. v.2.	Quin
but, E.42. v.2.	Ast

C.

CÆsar	Cæsar 3
of Cæsar	Cæsareus
to call	Dico 3
of Calliope	Calliopeius
can	Possum *irreg.*

Antiopa	Antiopa 1
any	Ullus
any one, E.39. v.8.	Quisquam
Apelles	Apelles 3
to appear above	Exto 1
an apple	Pomum 2
to approve	Probo 1
Argos	Argos
art	Ars 3
an artist	Artifex 3
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beggary	Paupertas 3
to behold	Cerno 3
to believe	Credo 3
bile	Optimus
better, E.23. v.8.	Potio
to be better than, E.13. v.1	(Præsto
between	Inte
to bewail	Lugeo
to beware	Caveo
a bird	Avis
black	Nige
blind	Cæcu
blood	Sanguis
to boast	Jacto
to boast of	Jacto 1
the body	Corpus 3
boisterous	Turbidus
to be born	Nascor 3
both, E 20. v.1.	Uterque
a boy	Puer 2
brass	Æs 3
the breast, E 42. v 3.	Pectora
	(3 pl.
a bridle	Frænum
to bring	Fero *irreg.*
brisk	Acer
to build, E.8. v.1.	Struo 3
to build, E.19. v.1.	Ædifico 1
a Bull	Taurus
buried	Conditus
to burn	Uro 3
but, E.18. v.2.	Quin
but, E.42. v.2.	Ast

C.

CÆsar	Cæsar 3
of Cæsar	Cæsareus
to call	Dico 3
of Calliope	Calliopeius
can	Possum *irreg.*